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THE GENEVA ADJOURNMENT AND THE PUBLIC OPINION

By Dr. Aleš BEBLER

AFTER six weeks' work the Four Foreign Ministers' conference at Geneva has adjourned for three weeks. According to their joint communiqué, the Ministers will meet again about the middle of July.

In itself, the postponement of a conference does not necessarily represent either a good or a bad omen for its ultimate outcome. If we are to go by the past six-week session, we are not far short of an impression that this adjournment is a good portent rather than an evil one. This is all the more so since the differences in outlook on the problems confronting the Ministers were such that any major success could not have been expected, anyway. Besides this, in making a more definite appraisal, we are handicapped, above all, by the fact that a good part of the negotiations have taken place behind closed doors.

Nevertheless, it is an encouraging circumstance that the confronting of attitudes which has remained inaccessible to the public has apparently not been of such a nature as to lead the conference into a blind alley.

It should be noted at once that the six weeks' work in the Palais des Nations has differed in many respects

from preceding conferences. Compared with these, there was, so to speak, an insignificant amount of propaganda. This time the ministers devoted most of their time to making real efforts to find out the attitudes and desires of the other side, as well as common denominators. It is natural that the efforts were concentrated on the Berlin problem because, under the present circumstances, according to the general consensus of opinion, the views can most easily be brought together on this issue without upsetting the existing balance of strength very perceptibly.

The atmosphere surrounding the ministers' talks was this time distinguished by calm, as is true of the mode in which the mutual differences were stated. If one also recalls that the very method of negotiation, too, has evolved in a positive sense, then it could be stated, without exaggeration that the first part of the conference has represented a good beginning which can be followed up by a series of continuations both on the same and on a higher level, and both in the same and in an expanded composition. In a sense this hope is also symbolized by the three-week adjournment in con-

trast to the earlier post-war adjournments which have lasted for several years.

Looking at the past course of this conference what grounds are there for hope that it will not amount to a waste of time? There are signs which — despite the fact that the the fundamental differences between the West and USSR in the approach to the German and European problem have remained practically unchanged — suggest that, besides anxiety, there is also room for moderate optimism. The first sign is that during the Geneva talks both sides, apparently, recognized the important fact that the method of negotiation today represents the only solution for regulating their mutual relations. This is a momentous point which is bound to leave its trace on the attitude of both sides during future negotiations. One other positive fact is that all the four foreign ministers have been expressing their readiness to contribute to an easing of tensions, doing so even when their attitudes were at their most removed. There were also statements from both sides about their readiness to make efforts to expand the spheres in which co-operation could be pursued between East and West.

This unquestionably constitutes a step forward compared with the earlier conferences. Progress was also made in that both sides gradually abandoned their original maximum demands, a readiness for concessions being displayed, at least within limits which would not affect the arithmetic of bloc-equilibrium. The differences over the status of the two German delegations were overcome comparatively quickly; this, in fact, did not involve a question of procedure, but of substance as regards the attitude to the existence of two German states. This evolution in the Western attitude deserves special emphasis considering that the existence of two German states, viewed realistically, is the foundation from which the process of unification should ensue. By adopting the idea about the formation of an All-Germany Committee, the former rigid thesis that the Federal Republic is the sole legitimate representative of the German nation was in fact abandoned. The discussion on Berlin has indicated that the West no longer insists with the same firmness upon the indivisibility of different aspects of the German problem, and the USSR, for its part, no longer insists upon rigid time limits.

Despite all these favourable signs, though, it would be unrealistic to anticipate any major agreement on Germany. For that matter, this was not the aim of the Geneva meeting. The foreign ministers' conference should make it possible to call a summit meeting, and, under the present circumstances, this can be achieved if the ministers are able to find a common approach to certain lesser questions, such as the status of Berlin, the formation of an All-Germany Committee, and so on. In these efforts the method of gradual progress naturally imposes itself as the most realistic course toward the first, initial agreements. For us, and for all objective observers, it is a foregone conclusion that any compromise will be good if it is sought and found along the line of the broader, general interests of peace and security, and not along the line of narrow, bloc interests.

It is justifiable to hope that the present adjournment will be profitably used in the capitals of the countries participating in the conference for a thorough reappraisal

of attitudes in the light of the contemporary imperatives — that a way out of the crisis in which the world has found itself must be sought by way of reasonable and peaceful negotiations, and that for this purpose rigid positions must be relaxed on both sides.

This hope at the same time constitutes the demand of the world's peace-loving public. It is not accidental that no other international conference has ever been followed as attentively, and even influenced, by the world public, which has had enough of the anxiety and upsets which accompany a continuous cold war. From the first meeting in Geneva the world public could not have expected more. But it is not expecting or asking for less from the adjournment and the resumption in July. It demands an uninterrupted continuation of negotiations towards a settlement by agreement of the difficult problems of today.

However, we should not deceive ourselves. Those forces which are acting against an agreement and which were making themselves felt during the Geneva conference will not lie low during the recess either. There are those who, on account of their own special interests, are pleased at the adjournment, since it gives them time to make efforts in a direction opposite from the one which is desirable for a relaxation of international tensions and for agreement. Consequently all those, too, who are unconditionally dedicated to the cause of agreement, all those prompted by a sincere desire for the ending of the cold war and the armaments race, should continue their efforts during the period of adjournment so that the work started may be carried on. There is a long road ahead yet. From those partial agreements which were maturing in Geneva, and which can mature during the adjournment to an agreement on a peace treaty with Germany — on the method of German unification and on European security — the road leads through innumerable obstacles and difficulties of all kinds. Along this entire road the interest of the peace-loving world public will represent the factor driving matters forward towards the ultimate goal, toward the removal — literally and figuratively — of every explosive from the area of Central Europe.

As for Yugoslavia, from the very beginning of the preparations for the conference she had pointed out her right to take part in the settlement of the German question, convincingly setting both the usefulness, for the general interests of peace, of her participation, as a non-committed country in the bloc-division of the world. None of the actual participants has denied her right to participation, and two have recognized it explicitly. As for the benefit from the participation of such a country as Yugoslavia, this has not been refuted by the course of the talks thus far. Quite the reverse. This course has in fact proved two things: that agreement is possible but difficult. And from this one is bound to draw the conclusion that a conciliatory element, such as the representatives of an uncommitted country would constitute, could contribute to better and quicker progress in the direction of a final agreement.

An Example of Successful Co-operation

— Post-Scriptum to Vice-President Kardelj's Scandinavian Visit —

By N. DUBRAVČIĆ

THE RECENT three-week visit of the Yugoslav Vice-President, Edvard Kardelj, to Denmark, Norway and Sweden has produced very satisfactory results. It is generally agreed that this visit, too, like all its predecessors, has given, through personal contacts and a frank exchange of opinions and experiences, fresh impetus to the rapprochement and more and more fruitful co-operation of the Yugoslav and Scandinavian peoples, which are already linked by traditional friendship. This time too the practice of direct meetings, which has become a custom in Yugoslav-Scandinavian relations, has not failed to bring results in the consolidation of the mutual relations and in the common efforts for the stabilization of peace and international understanding.

From start to finish, the Yugoslav statesman's visit was filled with useful meetings and conversations, not only with the heads of government and responsible political personalities, but a large number of distinguished representatives of the economic, social and cultural life of those countries, their business men, workers and farmers. Through their inspection of industrial and agricultural installations, housing estates and cultural institutions, and by familiarizing themselves with economic and co-operative organizations and their influence on the economic policy of the state, the Yugoslav guests were able to gain a broad insight into the enviable progress recorded by those countries in every sphere of life. All those diversified specific features of Scandinavian development, notably in the field of the rôle of the state in the economy and in communal, co-operative and social organizations, have left a deep impression on the visiting Yugoslav friends.

During their Scandinavian tour the Yugoslav representatives were also convinced that in those countries they had sincere friends who respected the independent policy and international position of Yugoslavia and were appreciative of her efforts in building a socialist society. Regardless of the differences existing in the conceptions of internal development and in ideological attitudes, all the conversations were, above all, characterized by the desire for mutual rapprochement and expanded co-operation on the basis of respect for and understanding of the attitudes and position of each of the four countries concerned. Views were exchanged on various aspects of international relations in a spirit of mutual understanding and with a high degree of agreement regarding the mode of settlement of the basic problems of peace and international co-operation.

For the cause of peace of Europe it is a matter of considerable significance that successful international co-operation is being achieved between countries with

different political and social systems. If ideological differences are not regarded as an obstacle which preclude rapprochement then it is easy to establish connecting links and overcome problems of another nature. It has been said, not without reason, that for safeguarding peace no weapons are needed other than good will, mutual respect and renunciation of the use of force and of pretensions to dominate other countries and interfere in their internal affairs. Starting from the view that every people, large or small, is entitled to free existence and self-determination, to its national pride and legitimate interests within the limits of reasonable, natural duties, it is not difficult to arrive at a formula ensuring a form of co-operation free from discord and mutual threats. In our opinion, this formula consists in respect for these elementary rights of every people, and never in a display of one's strength and proclamation of one's conceptions as the sole recipe for democratic and human relations. In fact, therein lies the deepest meaning of active and peaceful co-existence — active and peaceful because it is not merely confined to a theoretical expounding of principles, but involves persevering, consistent activity toward their incarnation. Co-existence as a method and practice, should, in our opinion, be permanent and unalterable, and not a declarative co-existence which binds one to nothing and serves no purpose if it is deprived of practical application, conditioned by momentary interests, or, much worse, measured out with a special yardstick for each individual country. In such a co-existence principles amount to an empty décor which cannot hide the absence of a constructive content.

The principles of active co-existence which are pursued by Yugoslavia in international relations are also fully apparent in her co-operation with Scandinavian countries. It is gratifying that the political public in Scandinavia has appraised Vice-President Kardelj's meetings in Oslo, Copenhagen and Stockholm in just such a spirit. Underlying such an appraisal is also a general support for the kind of co-operation which is being realized in the Yugoslav-Scandinavian relations. In the matter of quality and broader intentions, this constitutes a fresh form of co-operation whose import transcends bilateral frameworks. It would be to close one's eyes to reality to say that in the conception of the processes and courses of internal development or in the views on international problems there was nothing dividing Yugoslavia and the Scandinavian countries. Differences there are, and they are evident. Yugoslavia is a country building its economic and social organizations on socialist foundations, while Denmark, Sweden and Norway have another organization. In foreign policy, Yugoslavia

pursues an independent non-bloc position, fighting against the bipolar bloc-structure of the world, as distinct from Denmark and Norway, which are active members of the West European military-political alliance, and Sweden, which adheres to a traditional policy of neutrality. These are differences which, no doubt, must influence the place and rôle of each of the four countries in the world's political groupings. But the essential point in Yugoslav-Scandinavian co-operation, and simultaneously of special significance and interest in a wider sphere, is that these differences have not given cause for mutual suspicion and lack of confidence. On the contrary, they are taken for granted and, possibilities have been found, despite these differences for consolidation of mutual friendly ties and the establishment of co-operation in the economic, technical and cultural fields, as well as in the wide sphere of the struggle for world peace.

We are very glad that the statesmen and people of the three Scandinavian countries take the same view of co-operation with Yugoslavia, that they see in this successful and fruitful co-operation an example of the realization of the principle of co-existence. And it could hardly be otherwise when all the four countries cherish many common aspirations, among them, particularly, concern for the consolidation of peace and international co-operation, and for an equitable settlement of the problems under dispute as well as concern for the prosperity of their own peoples. This is a sufficiently wide basis for these elements, which are of lasting value in mutual relations, to be able to develop into a comprehensive co-operation to the benefit of both sides. The

frank exchanges of views between Vice-President Kardelj and the representatives of the state, political, economic and public life of those countries were, in fact, characterized above all by just such a desire, and exactly such a need was stressed. These are realistic factors promising fruitful progress in bilateral relations.

As might have been expected, the sincere talks of the Yugoslav representatives with the statesmen of those North European countries have produced a notable, constructive contribution to international understanding and the efforts to arrive at a reasonable settlement of the problems harassing the world. Precisely at the time of the Geneva talks, which stand in real need of the well-intentioned assistance of every member of the international community, Yugoslavia and the three countries of North Europe fulfilled their obligation to contribute to an easing of tensions and indicate a possible way-out of the crisis. Confirming that among the problems dealt with at Geneva there was not a single one which could not be settled by way of reasonable mutual concessions, Vice-President Kardelj and the heads of government of Denmark, Norway and Sweden provided an additional testimony that small nations can play a very constructive rôle in world affairs. It is quite certain that the efforts of Yugoslavia and the Scandinavian countries — since they are guided by the interests of peace and international rapprochement — will be continued in the same direction, both within the framework of bilateral contacts and in the United Nations Organization and outside it.

Yugoslav-Greek Relations

By L. ERVEN

THERE exist in Yugoslav-Greek relations two different factors, the combined activity of which represents an interesting appearance in the practice of international relations of our time. This we call a consistent application of the principles and policy of active and peaceful co-existence. This formula is mentioned usually as the formula of co-operation between countries with different social systems. However, it also contains within it the formula of mutual relations of a peaceful policy and friendly understanding between countries which differ not only in their internal systems but also in some questions of foreign and general international policy. The formula means, in other words, that peoples and their governments should make efforts to set up and foster friendly and peaceful relations and build solid foundations for mutual, constructive co-operation in all the fields where they have common interest and common goals, fostering that which connects them and endeavouring to diminish the differences in the questions where they differ, or limit and alleviate their effects. Yugoslav-Greek relations are developing in the framework of these principles.

One of the mentioned factors which are acting in the framework of Yugoslav-Greek relations results from the neighbouring position of the two countries, from which arises the interdependence of their basic interests in bilateral relations. It links them also with a wider common interest imposed by the fact of living in the same region. Out of such a position, its effect and its results has developed the tradition of good-neighbourly and friendly relations which have particularly found expression in this decade. They have served as a basis, motive and reason for the increasingly expanded ties in mutual co-operation in all fields of Yugoslav-Greek relations. A number of agreements signed in Athens during the visit of Koča Popović in which are laid down the foundations of wide and almost all-round bilateral co-operation represent very convincingly a manifestation of the effects of this factor of common interests. This factor is inviolable because it results from objective conditions. In all periods of Yugoslav-Greek relationship in history it has perhaps not always been regarded in the same way and did not have an equal effect, but it remains the basis of Yugoslav-Greek relations and a factor of peaceful

olicy in our region. It is characteristic of Yugoslav-Greek bilateral relations, as has been frequently underlined, that different social systems in Yugoslavia and Greece have not obstructed the development of bilateral relations and mutual co-operation.

The other factor is of another kind and represents the factor of difference. It results from the differing international position of the two countries in the present international situation. This difference is the result of different judgment on international problems and methods for their solution, of different general foreign-political orientation in some questions of international policy. It is therefore outside bilateral relations, though, under some circumstances, it could influence these relations. This factor is variable, because it results from the present complex international relations, which are also subject to change. Greece is a member of the Atlantic Treaty Organization and in her policy, especially in major problems of the present-day, follows the thesis of solidarity with the policy and methods of the Western conception of the system of security. Yugoslavia does not belong to any bloc and does not accept bloc conceptions of peace and their methods of security. Since Yugoslavia considers that bloc policy and bloc methods impede progress in the rapid and final establishment of peace and peaceful international co-operation, she makes efforts in her policy to limit, if it is impossible, in given conditions, to avoid, the harmful effects of bloc actions and escape the creation of new trouble-spots of international disagreement and the deterioration of international relations.

Although in Yugoslav-Greek bilateral relations there are, objectively, no individual obstacles to their fruitful development, as everything affecting these relations leads them towards co-operation, yet, on the field of general international politics the different international position and different conceptions of foreign policy regarding particular questions could appear, especially in appraising actions of a bloc character, with all the consequences which such actions have or could produce on the deterioration of international relations. However these consequences of their differences in foreign policy are not always united nor is their effect total. In many questions of international policy and international relations, in many stands towards international problems, the Yugoslav and Greek policy have points of contact and similar views, which make a high degree of co-operation possible. This will certainly be the case in all questions where bloc conceptions do not appear or where the attitude of the Greek government is not dictated exclusively by bloc considerations. The field of international activity with such conditions is very wide and Yugoslav-Greek co-operation on that field is broad and intensive.

Yugoslavia and Greece base their co-operation in international policy above all on the principles of the United Nations' Charter and of active, peaceful co-existence, on respect for the independence and equality of nations and the development of peaceful relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. Varying viewpoints may exist on individual international problems, as is normal, but these differences have no effect on the scope and intensity of co-operation. Their different attitudes towards the policy of bloc groupings have not been an obstacle to the development of friendly relations and

extensive mutual co-operation. It is understandable that these differences could gain in gravity if they were accompanied by actions which would endanger some of the basic interests of either side.

Greece and Yugoslavia are situated in a region which, by its geographical position, political development and strategic importance, has always been very sensitive politically. These characteristics of the region are particularly underlined by its present-day situation, in that it contains states which are members of both great blocs. Among them, however, there is Yugoslavia with her disengagement from blocs, objective attitudes and continual efforts for peace, often in completely unfavourable conditions for realizing the principles of active and peaceful co-existence as a common doctrine of a Balkan policy. In relations with Greece, these efforts have been successful. In relations with some other neighbours such a policy has periodically met with various obstacles and difficulties which are already well-known. But speaking about the Balkan region as a whole, it could be said that it has been mainly spared those sharp conflicts which are caused by the actions of the security system of bloc organizations, thanks mainly to the absence of such actions in the Balkan region.

However, some events point to the fact that bloc contradictions are reviving and becoming active. The deterioration of the situation began in Italy with the decision of the Italian government to set up rocket-bases on its territory, and then the news spread that a similar matter was under consideration in Greece. When Khrushchev was in Albania on an official visit, he mentioned the possibility of setting up rocket-bases in some Balkan countries of the Eastern bloc if such bases were established in Italy and Greece. Together with bloc polemics regarding rocket-bases, proposals were also put forward for the creation of an atom-free zone, which would embrace the Balkans and neighbouring countries (an idea, by the way, which the Yugoslavia had advocated very much earlier). But from whichever side the rocket policy is viewed, the fact is that the nuclear rocket problem has appeared in the Balkan region in all its gravity.

The unfavourable attitude which the Yugoslav government takes on the setting up of rocket-bases in general, and especially in the neighbourhood of Yugoslavia, is well-known and has been clearly set forth and explained. Yugoslavia, in principle, considers the policy of rocket-bases as a negative factor, and the appearance of such bases in her neighbourhood as a deterioration of the international situation in this part of Europe. The existence of rocket-bases of either bloc in her neighbourhood would not be in the interest of Yugoslav security. The Yugoslav government believes that the interests of peace and the security of the Balkan region, and thus the interests of the individual Balkan and neighbouring countries as well, would be much better served if there were no race for atomic armament in the region.

This standpoint of Yugoslavia is not just shown by her attitude to a particular plan for setting up rocket-bases in this or that country belonging to this or that bloc, but is a result of her general attitude to all measures leading to a deterioration of the international situation, to the starting of an armaments race and all similar actions, which must inevitably result in cor-

responding countermeasures. As a general attitude of principle, it is applied naturally to all individual cases, on whichever side they may be found.

The Greek government has not yet made known its decision on this problem. According to previous statements in responsible Greek circles, the government has reserved the right to decide on this according to the development of the situation and other international conditions. From articles in the Greek press, and from other sources, it is apparent that this question is still being studied in Greece. It can be expected that the Greek government, in making its final decision, will take into account all the aspects of this problem, in its general, regional and more narrowly Greek effects, since this whole problem can obviously not be regarded as an isolated question of Greek armament.

But, returning to the general theme of this article on Yugoslav-Greek relations, we should say that the factor of mutual interests has always had a more po-

werful effect than the factor of difference of standpoint on particular problems of international affairs. This, of course, does not mean that these differences should be subordinated to bilateral relations, just as the reverse conclusion would also be incorrect. These are two different kinds of factors, which it is necessary to treat separately. Such was probably the sense of a sentence in the joint Yugoslav-Greek communiqué on the visit of Koča Popović to Greece, in which it was stated that differences in the viewpoints of the two governments should not have an unfavourable effect on the development of mutual relations of friendship and co-operation. In such understanding lies the basic significance of the policy of active and peaceful co-existence. For the application of this policy, it is not essential to have complete unanimity on all questions of international policy. It would only be necessary and useful for each side, when deciding on concrete actions, to take account of the interests of the other side if they would be affected by such actions.

Current Topics

France and N.A.T.O.

By J. ŽIVIĆ

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN differences on the stockpiling of nuclear missiles on French territory for the needs of the American tactical air force have revived discussion on France's position in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These discussions, as is known, have started since General de Gaulle's government undertook to clarify and fix the rights claimed by France in the system of the Western military-political alliance. The French demand for joint decisions in connection with the use of nuclear weapons in any part of the world, as a concession in return for the stationing of such weapons on French territory, actually represents but one part of the broader programme of French government proposals for re-organization of NATO, or more accurately, consolidation of the French position in the Western bloc, which is one of the basic aims of the policy of President Charles de Gaulle.

At the root of all French demands lies the desire, above all, to achieve a status of equality with the leading powers in NATO, the USA and Great Britain. Only on the basis of such a status, the advocates of this conception maintain, could France play the rôle of a great power and take a more effective part in deliberations and the solving of world problems. For this purpose, France demands full participation in the regulation and carrying out of the global policy and strategy of NATO; and, particularly, a common overseas policy is being sought, which should mean, in the first place, the support of the Western powers for France in the Algerian war. It is a familiar fact that the mentioned powers and the NATO members generally have constantly avoided identifying themselves with the aims of French policy in Algeria, which has long been a source of friction and overt French dissatisfaction with the allies, who

were reproached with seeking support in Europe and France's contribution in NATO's military commitments while refusing to assist her to the same extent to cope with one of the worst problems she is grappling with, in the way she would like.

Among the other demands, especially significant and far-reaching are those seeking France's participation in joint decisions and control of the use of nuclear weapons in a possible conflict, not only in Europe, but elsewhere in the world. Furthermore, France insists on being granted an insight into the secrets of nuclear weapons production, arguing that the production process of these weapons has already been mastered in the opposing bloc, anyway, there being no reason therefore for the USA to keep it to herself any longer. However, while American opposition to this French demand is invoking legislation that forbids the Administration to hand over atomic weapons' secrets to other countries, France is already making preparations for a test explosion of an atomic bomb of her own. The meaning of this action is obviously to demonstrate, by joining the "atomic club", that France, too, is a great power, if possession of nuclear weapons be the criterion for it.

It should be stressed that so far France has not contented herself with merely advancing certain proposals and suggestions. In a number of situations the French Government has demonstrated in practical fashion as well its resolute attitude as regards the fulfilment of the aims set. It is familiar, for example, that France has practically withdrawn her Mediterranean Fleet from the NATO programme, that she has opposed integration of the air forces, and has now conditioned nuclear missile stockpiling by her right to participate in the control and use of these weapons.

So far the reaction to these French attitudes on the part

the other NATO members, primarily the U.S.A., though *equally* cautiously formulated, has mainly been negative. Though a certain understanding was shown for individual French desires, the demands of substance have been rejected, notably from the American side. Various arguments have been advanced, the principle of equality of the NATO members similarly being invoked which would be violated by creating kind of directorium of three, which would be the outcome of the acceptance of French demands, and so on. The impossibility for the U.S.A. and other countries from NATO to give an advance undertaking of complete support for French policy in Algeria is also pointed out.

The dilemma of Franco-American relations, especially on the point of view of France's treatment by the U.S.A. in critical situations, when decisions of crucial import for Western policy were being made, has been openly expressed by the noted American columnist Walter Lippmann, who points out the need to overcome the present difficulties. In an article devoted to the status of those relations, he writes that in the whole post-war period, France even though counted among the victors, has in fact, been treated otherwise. The U.S.A. had indeed been starting from a premise which was not acknowledged publicly, but which did exist actually — the premise that France was no longer a first-class power and that her colonial empire was disintegrating. The instability of the earlier French cabinets and the financial and monetary difficulties only served to consolidate this view. As a result of all this, the U.S. Government did not regularly consult with France, compared not only with Great Britain, but even Western Germany. When the landing in

Lebanon was undertaken, and over the Quemoy question, France was not consulted regularly, and those were situations that might have led to a general war.

Lippmann does not consider that every French desire can be met. He does not expect the U.S.A. to be prepared to support France in Algeria under all circumstances, especially if the extremists get the better of de Gaulle sometime. Similarly there can be no question of Congress amending the legislation on nuclear secrets. It only remains to satisfy France over a joint three-power agreement on the possible use of nuclear weapons in any part of the world. Besides this, mutual consultations on the global Western policy might be expanded. To solve these problems, Lippmann suggests a meeting between President Eisenhower and President de Gaulle.

A similar line is followed by other press comments and suggestions in the West, notably in the U.S.A. It is urged that Franco-American relations should be put in order, with an eye to the resumption of the negotiations with the U.S.S.R. at Geneva and, particularly, to a prospective summit meeting, so that the Western powers may be as united as possible.

A special problem is presented by the fact that France has been pushing forward with the construction of her atomic bomb at the very time when the negotiations to ban nuclear weapons tests were gradually progressing towards agreement. As a result, these French efforts to join the "atomic club" at all costs objectively constitute one of the obstacles and difficulties in the way of an agreement which would introduce initial restrictions in connection with nuclear armament.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS

Some Trends in International Relations and the Position of Underdeveloped Countries

By Bogdan CRNOBRNJA

WORLD economic movements and the state of international economic relations indicate the existence of deep, unsolved problems. Recently, and particularly in 1958, certain negative aspects of the existing international relations have emerged with greater intensity than before. Viewed as a whole, the economic condition in the world does not leave much room for optimism, nor may it be regarded as satisfactory though economic progress is being marked in some spheres. At the same time there are certain individual or group proposals and efforts which are said to represent fresh, more adequate steps for overcoming the existing difficulties.

OME FACTS

1. The scope of international financing, above all of underdeveloped countries, is grossly inadequate both in the amount of the resources received and the methods of implementation.

The gulf between developed and underdeveloped areas continues to grow. This is clearly evidenced by the national income figures, by the indices of production and the standard

of living. Recently the gulf has been growing particularly in the payments deficit of the underdeveloped areas towards the developed.

2. The drop in raw material prices — averaging 2 per cent for the past two years — is having a far-reaching detrimental effect, primarily on the supplier countries of raw materials. At one point the UN Secretary-General well illustrated the effect of fluctuating raw material prices on underdeveloped countries. If there is a 5 per cent drop in the price of raw material during the year, the loss suffered by the exporting countries will equal the total annual influx of public and private capital and economic assistance combined. According to authoritative UN data, the export receipts of the raw material supplier countries were down by from 2,000 to 2,500 million dollars in 1958. The repercussions of this loss on the payments of underdeveloped countries have been specially painful during the last two years because during the same period the prices of manufactured goods rose by 6 per cent!

The drop in the raw material prices was an accompanying effect of the recession in the USA and the reduced rate of industrial production increase in Western Europe. An addi-

tional factor was the coincident protectionist policy in some industrial countries (agricultural protectionism in Western Europe, the decrease in non-ferrous metal imports into the USA, etc.).

3. The policy of full employment adopted by certain countries has marked some successes, but stability has not been achieved; in fact, there has been a growing instability, especially in 1958. In 1959 there are signs of — as the saying goes — a revival of economic activity in some countries, but it is not clear how far the revival will reach and, more important, how long it will last. At all events, the prolonged repercussions of a recession are here, with, on balance, distinctly greater losses for undeveloped countries. It is not irrelevant to wonder whether the present-day world can afford to view these "cyclical movements" with indifference and apply the same criteria (social, economic and political) to them as several decades ago. The gist of the problem is not whether the recession has been weathered or not, but when it might recur, perhaps in a more intense form and with graver repercussions, again particularly for undeveloped countries, of course.

4. Today we are no longer witnessing the great post-war boom which was turned to account by industrially developed countries. The rate of increase of productive forces has slackened. There are cases of stagnation and even regression (stagnation itself in the conditions today amounts to regression). There are many deep causes for this phenomenon, both social and other, including, even if not as the most important, the deflationary policy which has been pursued during recent years.

5. The developments in recent years have led to the establishment of integrated groups, notably in Europe (the Common Market, and so on). Integration of relatively highly developed economies is involved. There is not the slightest doubt but that this trend will have far-reaching repercussions for the world economy as a whole. A wrong appraisal, or, rather, underestimation, of the role and significance of undeveloped areas (which seems to be the case) can cause the general condition to deteriorate — especially the position of undeveloped countries.

A similar effect is possible from the recently introduced convertibility in a large part of Western Europe. Viewed from a purely technical viewpoint, the transition to convertibility can bring an improvement in the sphere of international payments. It may bring other advantages as well — but to developed countries, though. The present economic and other conditions in the world generally and in Western Europe particularly, do not answer the question as to whether the premises on which convertibility is grounded are sound or not. One should not exclude the possibility that the transition to convertibility may become the source of new instability in world economy, which, in the long run, may prove equally prejudicial to all, and to undeveloped countries of the world in particular. However, convertibility did come, and on the heels of the Annual Conference, in New Delhi, of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development too, a Conference which had devoted a considerable part of its work precisely to problems of the development of undeveloped countries.

Yugoslavia views the objective tendencies toward mutual rapprochement as something naturally originating from the development of productive forces, but any effort at economic integration should be based on certain principles which take into account, in an adequate way, the present-day social and economic conditions in the world. The process of integration, as Edvard Kardelj pointed out recently, should lead towards a rational division of labour on a world scale, not toward autarchy. In the execution of the process, one should bear in mind the need for dynamic complementing (as distinct from the static complementing today). The economic instruments employed for implementation of this process should not prevent the appearance and development of varying economic

systems; on the contrary, they should be such as to promote active co-existence between varying systems. Integration should be pursued with the aim of giving a maximum impetus to the development of national economies. The entire process should respect national sovereignty and equality. This also includes assistance to the less developed members of the community so that the conditions for real equality may be created. Between the poor and the rich there can exist no democratic community which would be founded on equality. Exclusive nationalism, typical of the time in which we live, will persist for as long as there is a gulf between developed and undeveloped countries. Integration is a process, not a final state of affairs. It is necessary to start with co-operation, gradually passing to different forms of co-ordination in the fields of economic policy and economic structure. The process should proceed under the control and direction of the sovereign authorities of the participating countries. Lastly, all regional or sub-regional groupings and attempts at integration should represent steps of a transitional character, tending towards integration on a world scale.*

UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Development of undeveloped countries is more or less recognized today as a key world problem. The difficulty is not to know what should be done or what course to pursue in solving the problem. The difficulties to be overcome primarily occur in the variety of conceptions and the varying methods of approach when it comes to international co-operation in general.

In recent years a fresh factor has appeared in relation to undeveloped countries: there is a growing political and economic interest in such areas, notably on the part of the great powers. This interest is increasingly evident in various economic steps of a bilateral, multilateral and regional character. This fresh accent, which is being increasingly felt, especially in the policy of the USA, the USSR and other industrially developed countries, definitely stems from the general world situation and the changes we are experiencing.

It is becoming increasingly clear that industrial countries, and especially the great powers, cannot improve their relations with nearly two-thirds of mankind (the undeveloped areas) in the absence of an adequate economic policy. The reasons for the intensified political-economic interest in undeveloped areas can be variously interpreted, yet what matters is the practical effect of this interest and the amount of benefit (or harm) it brings to the countries concerned and the international community as a whole.

The widest co-operation between developed and undeveloped countries to assist economic development represents an economic necessity of our time and can act as one of the principal stabilizing factors in international relations as a whole. Unquestionably extension of assistance for the promotion of undeveloped countries is relatively the easiest way in which a country can enhance its international prestige. Any country, especially a great power, doing so on the basis of respect for and consolidation of international democratic relations is performing a commendable service. By international democratic relations we understand: independence, equality, non-interference; in short, peaceful co-existence, which, in the economic sphere, means beneficial, economic co-operation.

In view of the huge impact of the existing disparities in economic development on world peace and general progress, one of the most momentous spheres of peaceful activity today is precisely that of economic assistance to undeveloped countries. The resources for the extension of this assistance are available today, and the ways for its implementation should be sought out by concerted action.

* Theses on integration paraphrased from Edvard Kardelj's statement of "France Observateur".

As regards the undeveloped countries themselves, they are ever more resolutely raising the problems of their economic development on both the national and international level. The internal policies of these countries mainly tend towards increasing production and achieving a new structure in production, primarily by promoting new industries. On the international level, underdeveloped countries are justifiably demanding the creation of the conditions for such a quickened economic development which would induce a new, more equitable international division of labour and a new structure of international economic relations.

DIFFERENT PROPOSALS AND STEPS

With due regard for the described state of international relations, the question also arises as to what the international community should and can do to speed up the process of economic development of underdeveloped countries.

The field of international financing is definitely the most important for international actions aimed at accelerated development. For years now, discussions have been going on in the United Nations and elsewhere about the need to increase public financing for a quicker development of underdeveloped countries. Discussions and demands for the setting up of a UN fund are a regular feature of every UN session. A great majority of UN members are in favour of such a fund. However, the opinion has been voiced of late that — because some fresh steps are pending or are already being undertaken — the need to establish a capital development fund within the UN framework has been reduced.

At the recent Annual Conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in New Delhi, it was decided to increase essentially the resources of these two international institutions. The prime aim of this increase would be to expand the financing of the development of underdeveloped countries and overcome payments difficulties. Yugoslavia, as a member of these two institutions, voted in favour of this increase and, within the limits of her modest possibilities, is taking an active part in their work. It is considered useful to increase the Bank's resources because the resources so far have obviously proved inadequate. In the case of the Monetary Fund, again, it is hoped that its augmented resources will primarily be used to offset the difficulties caused by the large payments deficits of underdeveloped areas. Also afoot is a proposal to establish an International Development Association (IDA). Even though not all the principles of this proposed organization are clear as yet, it appears that IDA's principal task would be to advance loans to undeveloped countries in cases where conventional commercial conditions cannot be applied. Steps are already being taken to set up this Association, and its emergence in the foreseeable future should not be overlooked.

Besides this, in the USA there already exists an Economic Development Fund (EDF) with which Yugoslavia maintains lively and useful co-operation.

The considerably more frequent granting of credits by the USSR to a larger number of underdeveloped countries at a favourable rate of interest constitutes a significant element in the field of international relations. The USA's economic activity involving the development of underdeveloped countries similarly represents a significant innovation. It is difficult to imagine that both these fresh factors have a transient and short-lived character. On the contrary, they may rather be considered as lasting since the roots of these fresh actions lie deep in the existing social relations in the world.

No preconceived attitudes should be adopted towards all these activities, but they should be appraised according to their true value for international relations and the development of underdeveloped countries particularly, and according to the measure in which the independence and equality of the countries concerned is thereby strengthened.

Starting from the position that the United Nations Organization should be the place for dealing with economic problems too in a new and democratic way, an expanded rôle of UNO in this sphere appears as natural and normal. Such an expanded rôle of UNO would firstly contribute to increasing confidence between small and large countries, between developed and underdeveloped countries, and among the developed countries themselves. Surely this would be a great contribution to peace and a better understanding in the world? The conception that the United Nations Organization can perform an important function in the promotion of economic development of underdeveloped countries, and of development in general, springs from an evaluation of the state of the world economic and political situation. Such an outlook is shared by a large majority of UN members and the main reason that it has not been applied even to this day lies in the resistance of the great powers. Some of these pay lip-service to the establishment of the Capital Development Fund under UN auspices, but, unfortunately, they are doing little or nothing of practical value in this direction. It is superfluous to argue at length as to how popular this idea is and what an impact would be produced in the world, notably in underdeveloped countries, by its fulfilment. Indeed, on the economic level, it is difficult to conceive of any other step today which would have an equally favourable effect.

In this light, the need to set up an economic development fund within the UN framework strikes us as being in no way less urgent today than it was before the appearance of the mentioned new proposals and actions.

On the contrary, this need has become even greater. Moreover, the described tendencies and activities should also facilitate the establishment of such a fund. Financing through the United Nations Organization should not form an alternative or a rival to other international activities. UN activity in this respect should be viewed as complementary to other actions. This would undoubtedly have a positive effect on international movements as a whole.

Such a Yugoslav attitude is not primarily determined by internal economic condition. It stems above all from an appraisal of the fundamental needs of world economy. Yugoslavia has already weathered the first phase of quickened economic development and is increasingly becoming an industrialized country. Thanks to the country's rapid development, its per capita national income this year will reach appreciably more than 300 dollars. (These facts about economic progress, though, should not be construed as through the difficulties faced by our economy on the national and international level are being underestimated).

The problems dealt with here are highly complicated. The world economic condition is such as to invoke the responsibility and co-operation of all countries. The road of universal co-operation is the best road for a gradual solution of these problems.

To Our Readers

The following number of the „Review of International Affairs“ will appear at the beginning of August as a double number for 1 and 16.

The Social-Democrats and contemporary International Problems

By Miša STOJAKOVIĆ

A PART FROM the general strengthening of socialist forces throughout the world, the post-war period also brought about the affirmation of the West European social democratic parties which became important political factors. With the exception of France and Italy where the communist parties wield the strongest influence upon the working-class movement, this position belongs to the social democratic parties in the other countries of Western Europe. For many years already, the social democrats have taken part in the government of these countries (as in Austria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark) or represent the leading opposition parties (as in Great Britain, West Germany, Belgium and Holland).

The political significance of these parties is enhanced by the fact that Europe is still invested with a vital if no longer decisive rôle in the deliberation of the crucial international issues. It should also be borne in mind that two of the "big four" (France and Great Britain) belong to Western Europe, nor should the ever growing economic and political rôle of West Germany be overlooked in this connection. These circumstances point to the importance of the West European social democratic parties as political factors in the deliberation of international issues.

To put matters simply, the problem of East-West relations is essentially one of the fundamental issues of today. The existing blocs have given rise to definite bloc conceptions. As the communist parties are the ruling political power in the Eastern countries and the same applies to the bourgeois parties in most western countries, the advocates of simplicity tend to identify the Eastern world with communism and the western with capitalism.

Owing to definite political reasons, which mainly stem from their affiliations with the anti-communist current within working-class movement, the social democratic parties have essentially accepted the course charted by the western bloc in the sphere of international relations. Anti-communism is the fundamental link between these parties and the bourgeois forces within the western bloc. It also constitutes the starting point of the policies pursued by the leaderships of the social democratic parties.

Generally speaking, it was such a position of the West European social democratic parties that prevented them from making any objective and vital contribution to the settlement of the major international problems. Needless to say, this refers to all western social-democratic parties in general and does not mean that at certain junctures and where individual problems were concerned these parties did not contribute notably to

the preservation of peace (the attitude of the British Labour Party during the Suez crisis) and the settlement of crucial international issues (the latest plan of the German Social Democrat party for the settlement of the Berlin problem and the unification of Germany). On the other hand, the policy pursued by some other social democratic parties led to the aggravation of world tension (the French Socialist Party and aggression on Egypt).

Consequently when considering the influence exerted by these parties on the settlement of international problems, it is necessary to examine both their general and individual attitudes.

It is precisely the different attitude of these parties concerning the settlement of some crucial international issues that prevented their common affirmation as a prime factor which would be invested with a positive and decisive influence on the settlement of these problems. Apart from its general negative effect, this circumstance also weakened the position of the individual parties in their respective countries.

As the responsible Eastern and Western statesmen have obviously begun to adopt a more realistic approach to some contemporary international issues of late, which has led to the foreign ministers' conference in Geneva and the opening up of distinct prospects for a summit meeting, the official leaders of the Western European social democratic parties have, in a certain sense, been placed in an awkward position as the prime difference and distinguishing feature between them and the bourgeois forces lay precisely in their persistent demand for negotiations with the East.

Now, precisely those attitudes on which the social democrats built up their political prestige among the electorate of their countries, namely talks with the East, promotion of economic and cultural exchanges with these countries, the abandonment of all projects for the "liberation" of the East European countries by force etc., have been appropriated by the ruling bourgeois parties in the West.

Moreover, by their lack of initiative in the international and internal sphere, the official leaders of the social democratic parties are furnishing increasingly convincing arguments for various left-wing forces within their own ranks which denounce them for their ineptitude and inability to cope with the present situation. These tendencies have been particularly evident of late and have acquired various forms, such as the recent meeting of Nenni, Mendès-France and Bevan for example, the creation of the left-wing Socialist Union in France, the activities of the leftist groups within the Labour Party, and the appearance of organized groups such as "Orientering" in Norway and the "Victory for

"Socialism" faction in the Labour Party. The latest demand advanced by some trade unions that the Labour Party revise its attitude on nuclear armament, the recent Congress of the Belgian Socialists at which the attitudes of the left wing were adopted as the basis of the new Party Programme and the appearance of the Larsen Party in Denmark which is attracting an ever greater number of communist party dissidents and those who are dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the social democrats deserve particular mention in this context.

Consequently the official leaderships of the European social democratic parties are threatened both by the rightist and leftist forces within their own ranks. This is why extremely lively activity among their official representatives has been noted of late. In this connection, the recent activities of the British Labour Party members and German Social Democrats who have advanced several proposals and sent special delegations to many European countries including the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia — a delegation also visited Yugoslavia a short time ago — deserve particular mention. At the same time the British Labour Party has made several demarches and has announced the visit of Gaitskill and Bevan to the Soviet Union.

Several important meetings have been held between the most responsible leaders of the European social democratic parties during the past two months. The special Political Sub-Committee of the Socialist International, which was formed for the purpose of co-ordinating and harmonizing attitudes on the problems of East-West relations, European security and German unification, convened in Copenhagen. Soon after this meeting, the leaders of the foremost European social democratic parties gathered in Stockholm for the celebrations of the seventieth anniversary of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, only to meet again in London a few days later at the session of the Bureau of the Socialist International.

These meetings were patently aimed at co-ordinating the attitudes of the European social democrats on individual international problems or, in other words, at smoothing out the existing differences of view. Judging by the communiqués issued after these meetings, it is unlikely that this objective was accomplished.

The differences of view were particularly evident in connection with the German problem and the Common Market. While the British Labour Party and the German Social Democrats endorsed the "disengagement" scheme and the adoption of the Rapatzki Plan as the basis of East-West negotiations, the French and Dutch socialists opposed disengagement and conditioned the settlement of the German problem by "free elections".

As far as the Common Market is concerned, the parties of the countries which acceded to this organization adopted a positive attitude towards it, while the others, particularly the Scandinavian and British socialists, condemned this "fencing-in" of the six western countries stressing that such a course of action can only lead to the splitting of Western Europe and hence the endangering of western solidarity.

Consequently, the purpose underlying the increased activity of the official leaders of the European social democratic parties is to avoid the awkward situation that threatens them as a result of the lack of initiative shown in the international sphere. This is particularly important at the present juncture, on the eve of parliamentary and local elections in some countries. The party leaderships are clearly striving to reach at least some kind of agreement and accord on the major political issues of the day, particularly as the VI Congress of the Socialist International is scheduled soon in Hamburg and they would obviously be at a disadvantage both before their voters and world public opinion if this Congress were to reveal too wide a gap between their individual views.

Problems of the Chinese People's Communes

By M. S.

AT THIS time last year the gigantic process involving the enlistment of hundreds of millions of men and women on a hitherto unprecedented scale was already well under way. By its very enormity this "project immediately moved to the forefront of public attention. One of the most exemplary people's communes was named after the *"Sputnik"*. The creation of the people's communes, judging by all that was written on the subject at that time and later on, aimed at making possible the direct transition of the Chinese society to communism.

At the August plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the standpoint was adopted that Communism provides the magic formula for the overcoming of various difficulties and contradictions in society. According to the official statements, the people's communes provided an answer to everything: they assured both wheat and steel production, harmonized intellectual and manual labour, elimin-

ated all contradictions between city and village; they also raised productivity, freed immense productive forces, especially by "liberating" women from the performance of household duties, etc.

In the struggle for the "Great Leap Forward", the Chinese experience, reliance on the masses and revolutionary enthusiasm was primarily invoked. The time was recalled when all participants in revolutionary struggle lived under equal material conditions, ate from the same pot and wore identical uniforms. Theories were expounded to the effect that material incentives should not be assigned too important a part in the development of the productive forces, as this rôle belongs to political and ideological factors. The principle "from everyone according to his ability to everyone according to his work" was subjected to criticism in the theoretical reviews. It was also stressed that the second part of this postulate was obviously a survival of bourgeois concep-

tions, as it sanctioned different criteria in the remuneration of workers, and affirmed that emphasis on material incentives may lead to a slow down of production. No economic analyses were published in the press, nor were there any articles on the economic profitability of the individual measures implemented. National optimism was fostered instead, as typified by the statement of Pang Te Huai of October 1, 1958: "We may be quite certain that in about three years time our people will be able to live happily as both food and clothing will be abundant". It was likewise affirmed that the Chinese people would climb to the loftiest peaks of science and culture by that time.

Steel and iron poured forth from innumerable makeshift furnaces erected throughout the country. The roads were teeming night and day with endless columns of motor and draft vehicles and people going to various working sites or returning from them. Small mines were opened up, embankments built and small workshops and bamboo power stations erected throughout the country. Songs flowed as generously as steel. In the Szechwan province for example, 78 million articles and songs were written and in one steel mill alone (in the Shensi province) 12,000 workers wrote 160,000 articles and songs in praise of work and work meetings. In the cultural and artistic sphere, 1959 was heralded as the year of "the launching of literary and artistic sputniks".

Much was written abroad about the Chinese people's communes at that time. Perhaps the least publicity was accorded them in the countries of the socialist bloc which failed to provide any serious social and economic analyses of the Chinese road to Communism. The anti-socialist and anti-communist propaganda deliberately concentrated on the Chinese exaggerations and extreme attitudes, generalized them and attempted to discredit communism by so doing. The Asian countries, freed of foreign domination and striving under similar material conditions to devise appropriate solutions which would assure their economic stability and faster development, also followed the Chinese experiments with keen interest. In spite of the fact that the oft-repeated Chinese formula that "work in the people's communes is organized on a military basis, all activities are imbued with a fighting spirit and life is communal" could obviously not sound too attractive to Asian ears, it should be stressed that Europe and Asia assessed the Chinese experiment by different standards and contemplated it from different angles.

It was clear to every serious observer from the very beginning that although the industry, self-sacrifice, fighting spirit, discipline and enthusiasm of the Chinese men and women contributed immensely after the victory of the revolution to the successful reconstruction of the country and the fulfilment of the first Five Year Plan, they by no means constituted the sole factor in the development of the country. The Chinese had obviously neglected the rôle of the objective laws of social development. Thus, while they were dealing with one set of problems and contradictions on one side, practice was creating a series of new ones on the other.

There can be no doubt that, as a result of the new measures implemented and the system of guaranteed rations in kind, many Chinese peasants are, for the first time in history, no longer haunted by the spectre of famine. It was certainly not discontent among the peasants that promoted the Chinese leaders, as early as at the plenary session in Wuhan last September, to dispense with the most glaring exaggerations and put off the accomplishment of a Communist society to the somewhat less immediate future. A careful study of the materials from this and the Shanghai plenary sessions, and especially the problems dealt with during the past few months by the Chinese papers and press, reveal both the reasons for and the scope of the corrections and revisions imposed by practice within a relatively short period of time.

Here are a few of the problems dealt with which inevitably point to certain conclusions:

In its issue of June 1, 1959 "Jen Min Ji Bao" writes that at the Shanghai session 249 scholars and economists discussed problems pertaining to the production of goods, the law of values, and payment according to unit of production, i.e. piece work, in the socialist system. As distinct from the previous attitudes, the conference revealed the interrelation between ideological and political work and the principle of material interestlessness of the producers. The conference also dealt with the principle of the correct distribution of earnings according to the results achieved. It is stressed in the article that the discussion of these problems is highly significant for the correct solution of internal contradictions in the process of socialist development, the consolidation of the people's communes and development of production in the communes, etc. Issue No. 10 of the theoretical review "The Red Flag" stresses that various contradictory views prevail on the rôle of the law of values, commodity output, and other problems and that it is necessary to find satisfactory explanations or else the State and communes will suffer. The theoretical review "Forefront" notes the inadequacy of social science and denounces pragmatist tendencies and such opinions as "practice is theory in itself". It is stressed in the same review that the Law of values and principle of remuneration according to work have clearly played a practical rôle and should therefore be clarified theoretically. The drawing up of more accurate economic estimates in enterprises is also urged in the articles published. These problems are also taken up by "Jen Min Ji Bao" which published a number of examples showing how the more efficient organization of work and increased productivity enabled production costs and the number of persons employed to be reduced in many enterprises.

In its issue of May 31, 1959 this paper published an interesting leading article dedicated to the system of "contracting" applied and promoted in the Peking district. According to the article, this system combines responsibility in production with the principle of distribution according to work. This is a guiding principle which perfectly dovetails the interests of the State, the collective interests of the people's commune and the individual interests. It is stressed in the article that in the productive units, the application of this principle gave rise to a new atmosphere, reduced absenteeism, raised productivity and assured greater interest and responsibility in the management of production. These few examples, many of which may be found of late in the Chinese press, vividly illustrate the change of attitude that has occurred since last year.

There can be no doubt that the people's communes directly contributed to the increase of production, this being due primarily to the vast efforts made, the better and more flexible utilization of the untapped labour force available on large-scale work projects, the development of local resources, etc. It was eventually realized, however, that mere enthusiasm of the masses cannot constitute the sole and lasting motivating force. Needless to say, it is obvious that the guaranteed food rations and especially the tendencies towards complete egalitarianism had the opposite of a stimulative effect on production, so that material incentives, aiming at the increase of output and productivity, are gradually being reinstated and the free food rations are being limited to rice and grain only.

The steel production campaign which engaged over sixty million people proved uneconomical apart from requiring immense efforts which would be impossible to sustain over a longer period of time. Steel and iron are cast at present in the big mills and smaller projects equipped at least with a minimum of mechanization and assuring a minimum profitability. The rapid industrial development of China inevitably gave rise to various economic disproportions. Twenty-two million, permanently employed workers and the big urban centres constitute a formidable problem for the system of supply in a country with very few communications and more or less rudimentary transport facilities. The steel campaign only aggravated the

harvest time transport difficulties. It seems that greater attention is at present being directed to the expediency and profitability of individual campaigns.

Ever greater stress is being laid of late on the need for a realistic approach. "The production targets set must be neither too high nor too low, they must correspond to the objective conditions", it is affirmed in No. 12 of "The Red Flag".

It seems that certain changes have also occurred in the status of peasant households. It is stressed in many articles that after fulfilling the planned quotas, individuals may produce for themselves or sell their products to the commune. Spare time occupations such as home crafts are encouraged. The members of the people's communes are also urged to breed pigs and poultry for the communes and themselves on their family plots of land.

Judging by the articles published and the comments of reliable observers, the people's communes are primarily instruments of State authority for the organization of farm

production, the assuring of compulsory deliveries to the State and the mobilization of the manpower available. It seems that the working brigades which operate on the principle of profitability constitute the elementary economic units.

The world is still following with keen interest the developments in that vast country which is struggling desperately to bridge the gap that divides it from the developed countries within the shortest possible time. It is this fervent desire that constitutes the motivating force and dictates the rhythm, dynamism and character not only of its internal policy but also of certain foreign political conceptions. It is superfluous to stress the immense historical responsibility of China for the development of socialism in Asia. The latest changes which are being implemented more or less imperceptibly and sometimes even under the apparent guise of old slogans, nonetheless indicate that certain conclusions have been drawn. It is to be hoped that, in view of the general and latest experiences and internal contradictions, the Chinese leaders will gradually realize the need for the development of more democratic measures and relations in their efforts to build socialism.

YUGOSLAVIA TODAY

THE STATUS OF YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

By Dr. Nikola BALOG

QUESTIONS are often asked, with a certain amount of incredulity even, about the status of Yugoslav enterprises. Since it is well-known that they are not privately owned and that they include no private entrepreneurs, and since it is also known, though less widely perhaps, that they are not organized as state enterprises of the Soviet type, their identification is naturally rather difficult for those whose sole contact with them springs from a possible interest in the Yugoslav social system. However, an interest is certainly justified in these economic-legal units which have been raising the over-all material production by over 10 per cent year after year, and also keeping the rate of productivity increase about the European average. For, after all, these material criteria, besides other very significant non-material ones, are essential for an appraisal of the regimen and status of enterprises.

An enterprise of the Yugoslav type is distinguished, among other things, by the fact that it is independent and managed by the workers themselves, that the assets of the enterprise are social property, that it is required to discharge certain obligations towards the social community (the state) and adhere to the Economic Plan, and that it competes economically with other enterprises.

The independence of enterprises was built up with great care over a number of years. The process of emancipation has not been easy considering the established habits, the earlier legislation and the conceptions that socialist enterprises should be more or less a component part of the state, and also considering certain objective

conditions of backwardness the overcoming of which had imposed the need for state centralization in the management of enterprises. However, the independence of enterprises is today an established fact (and has been for several years now) upon which, as an exceptionally important component, not only economic institutions are being built, but which has an effect on the organization of the state and society.

An enterprise represents an independent legal and economic unit. It determines its production and decides on the prices of its products and services and the other elements of its business activity, as well as on the enlargement of its capacity, which means that it directs its investment policy. It disposes of the resources it creates. It concludes credits and loans, utilizing them in accordance with its needs and the bank credit arrangements.

An enterprise is independent in the sphere of labour relations: it concludes contracts for the establishment of employment relations, appoints the workers and office employees to particular jobs, determines the wages and salaries of its personnel on the basis of its pay scale, and also terminates employment.

In the matter of internal organization and its status relationships, an enterprise also enjoys extensive autonomous rights. It independently regulates its internal organization, establishes branches and departments, opens its business units in the whole country and also, in accordance with certain provisions, abroad, subject of course to the legislation of the relevant foreign coun-

try. Under particular conditions, an enterprise may carry out a merger with another enterprise or link itself with it, and it may also make certain of its departments independent. However, an enterprise may not go into liquidation on its own, nor may the state bodies liquidate an enterprise except under certain conditions.

The ownership rights are of great importance for an appraisal of the legal character of an enterprise. These rights are highly relevant for its contractual rights and proprietary responsibility. To this question, too, the necessary attention has been paid by Yugoslav legislation. An enterprise enjoys full title to its property even though it does not possess it. The property which it manages is owned by society. However, an enterprise has the right to utilize all the items which form its assets. The right of utilization covers not only utilization, but the right of disposal of property, meaning that it may sell or lease its assets and dispose of them in other ways on the basis of all the acts at civil law. Besides, an enterprise bears liability for its obligations with all its property. The state is in no way liable for the obligations of enterprises, unless it assumed certain obligations at civil law. On the other hand, the state has no right to take away the property of an enterprise, to transfer the assets belonging to an enterprise and generally to affect its proprietary rights by state acts. On the contrary, the state protects the utilization right of an enterprise and regulates the legal protection of this right. Thus the right of utilization has become the most extensive right existing in respect of socially-owned assets.

It is understandable that all the rights of enterprises were regulated by the laws of the Federal People's Assembly, which provide for the permanency, durability and stability of the rights.

This independence of enterprises is made possible by the fact that they are managed by the working collectives. This management, too, was defined by the law. The highest-ranking body of an enterprise is its workers' council, a body with up to 60 members and elected by all the workers and office employees of the enterprise by direct and secret ballot. This body passes all the durable and major acts necessary for the establishment of the internal status of the enterprise, for the salaries of the personnel and the operation. Then there is the managing board of an enterprise, an executive body with up to 11 members which is elected by the workers' council. This body deals with major current matters, supervises the administration of the enterprise, exercises important personnel and disciplinary rights and submits proposals to the workers' council.

The director of an enterprise (and, of course, his authorized deputies and assistants) acts as the organizer of the production or process of work, as technical leader, chief of administration, the only representative of the enterprise before the state bodies, lawcourts and third persons, i. e., persons with which the enterprise comes into contact, as the only one empowered to assume commitments and realize rights. The director also is liable for any possible illicit action of the enterprise, and he holds appropriate powers to prevent this. The director is chosen by a commission on the basis of public competitive application, and the decision relating to his appointment is made by the communal people's committee. The commission includes the representatives of

the workers' council and the communal people's committee.

These bodies have enabled Yugoslav enterprises to be independent instead of operative organs within the system of state organization, as was previously the case.

For an appraisal of the status of enterprises the greatest importance is attached to the question of the motives of their operation, i. e., the forces enabling and impelling them to produce and operate at the highest rate and least cost. This question has been given a very important place and has basically been solved in a satisfactory way. The fundamental principle observed in solving this problem is that of the maximum interestedness of an enterprise in the achieving of success. The success of an enterprise at the same time means the economic success of every individual worker and office employee. Thus the motivating force of an enterprise is its economic stimulation and, accordingly, the stimulation of all the workers and office employees as individuals whose wages and salaries largely depend upon the success of the enterprise as a whole.

The status of an enterprise is conditioned by the Economic Plan which directs the movement of the economy towards common general aims. Such a Plan, even though lacking an administrative character and administrative influence, nevertheless represents a general platform for the operation of an enterprise. However, this question, that is, the system of stimulation of enterprises, represents a special theme which, although significant for a definition of the status of enterprises, does not detract from their independence and the described rights.

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One Year after Publication of the Programme of the LYC

By Alija Vejzagić

A LITTLE more than a year has passed since the League of Yugoslav Communists adopted their new programme at the VII Congress in Ljubljana. The appearance of the new programme, apart from its general significance, has greatly contributed to the development and revival of ideological activity both in the League of Communists and in other socio-political organizations of Yugoslavia. Thousands of lectures, discussions and courses and many articles, pamphlets and books, are just one of the signs of the great interest in the Programme.

Of the 400,000 copies of the Programme which were printed in the languages of the Yugoslav peoples, more than 300,000 have already been sold. Parallel with the publication of the programme, the collected works of three of the most eminent Yugoslav authors have also been published, in which various aspects of the socialist development of Yugoslavia are treated, as well as six separate editions of the classics of Marxism, a guide to Marxist literature etc. Although all these editions were printed in unusually large numbers for Yugoslavia, they are already completely sold out. "Rad", the publishing house of the Yugoslav Trade Unions, has published 18 pamphlets in which separate questions in the Programme are treated. These publications, which were printed in editions of 30,000 copies each, are already mostly sold out. All this demonstrates the increasing interest of the Yugoslav Communists and other workers in the present-day problems of the socialist development of Yugoslavia and the development of socialism in general.

The problems which today confront the progressive, socialist and working-class movement in the world and with which the Programme of the LYC deals with so much seriousness and courage, are increasingly becoming the centre of attention of the progressive forces in the international working-class movement. Consequently one can understand the unusually high interest shown in the world in the Programme of the LYC, regardless of the standpoints that some leaders of individual parties and movements adopted towards it. This interest in the Programme is also illustrated by the fact that it has already been published, in a very short space of time, by numerous publishing houses in the world and in many languages.

The Programme has already appeared in English: in the "All Nations Press" edition in New York and in the editions of the International Society for Socialist Studies (ISSS) in London and the publishing house "New Literature" in New Delhi. Three editions of the Programme have appeared in French: one by the well-known "Julliard" publishing house of Paris, another in the edition of the periodical "Questions Actuelles du Socialisme" also of Paris, and the third in the edition of the "Synthèses" publishing house of Brussels. Simultaneously with the appearance of the Programme in Italian, in the edition of the "Edit" publishing house of Rijeka, the Programme was also printed by the well-known publishing house "Feltrinelli" of Milan. The Programme of the LYC has been published in Japanese by two publishing houses in Tokyo. In Indonesian the Programme has appeared in the edition of the publishing house "N. V. Madju" of Djakarta. The Spanish edition of the Programme was published by the "Prensa Latino-Americana" publishing house in Santiago de Chile and the Portuguese edition by the "Saga Editora"

publishing house of Rio de Janeiro. The Programme has been published in Swedish by the "Universitas" publishing house of Upsala.

Abridged editions of the Programme have also appeared in Danish in Copenhagen, and together with the collected speeches of President Tito in Arabic in Cairo. Editions of the Programme will shortly appear in Hebrew in Tel Aviv, Flemish in The Hague, Greek in Athens, Hindu in New Delhi and several other languages.

With the editions which to our knowledge are about to be printed, there will be a total of several dozen editions in a score of foreign languages. These figures speak for themselves.

Too little time has passed since the publication of the Programme in foreign languages (the majority of the editions have appeared in print in the last few months) to gauge the full effect which its appearance has had on the international workers' movement. This will only be possible when it becomes generally available and comes into the hands of all those interested in this "poem of Man", as a Chilean socialist called the Programme. And not only that. The true value and greatness of the Programme will be increasingly reflected in the practical struggle of the socialist forces which will more and more bring to the fore the problems stressed and treated by the Programme of the LYC, for the practical solutions of which the workers' movement and the Communists of Yugoslavia are fighting.

As it is impossible for these reasons to give a full appraisal of the Programme's reception of abroad, we shall limit ourselves to only a few of the comments occasioned by the publication of individual editions of the Programme.

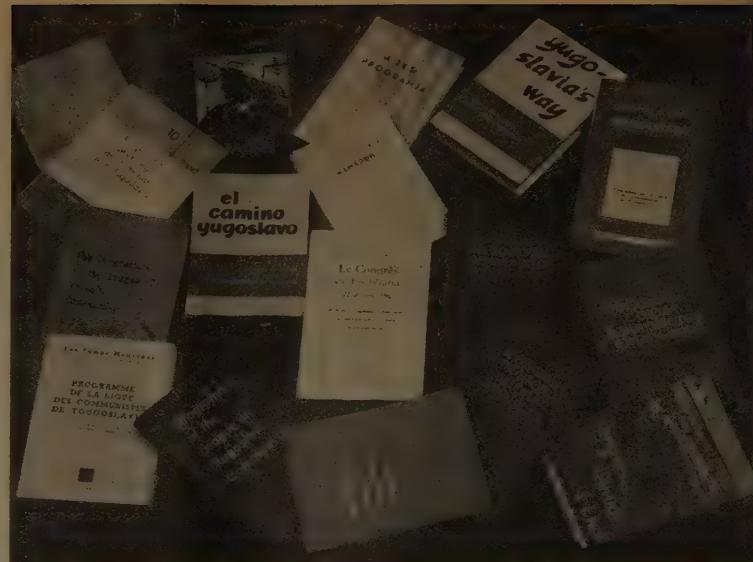
In the preface to the Spanish edition, which appeared in March this year in Chile, the publisher comments on the Programme as "a calm and thoughtful handbook of theoretical and Marxist principled theses applied to the concrete conditions of Yugoslavia in the last 15 years; this is a review of facts, an application of ideas, a record of successes and failures, an indefatigable search for new methods leading towards the construction of a socialist society". Speaking of social self-government as the basis of the Yugoslav system, the publisher stresses that the Programme "with all its seriousness and depth of principle, which are so characteristic of the thought of dialectic materialism, nevertheless contains the translucent and continuous note of a poem sung by a man freeing himself not only from the chains of the capitalist-bourgeois state but also from all other bonds as well..." Finally, the publisher underlines that the Programme is "a valuable contribution to the thought and action of our society which needs new and progressive roads towards the prosperity of humanity".

The Chilean socialists have set forth their attitude to the Programme in their paper "Izgüieda", which states: "Indeed, if there are not followers of the Yugoslav experience there are admirers, and we Socialists are among them. However, this admiration does not mean servility nor dependence, nor that we would like to apply that experience in the same way in Chile. It interests us because it is the experience of building socialism in an individual way and because it has met with success".

After the appearance of the Programme in Italian, the organ of the Italian Socialists "Avanti" wrote: "If this is the revisionism against which international Communism is fighting, then the first revisionist was Lenin".

The appearance of the Programme in the languages of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America will deepen and strengthen still more the friendship and very fruitful co-operation between these countries and their workers' movements and the workers' movement of Yugoslavia. From their first reactions to the Programme it can be seen that they approach it with an unprejudiced and sympathetic attitude, just as they regard Yugoslavia in general her peaceloving and independent foreign policy and her socialist development, which they study with great interest and attention.

"The Yugoslav Party", wrote the Indian paper National Herald, — "practices socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and therefore has focussed its main attention on social and economic relations as the basis of socialist development. As the Programme of the Yugoslav Party is mainly dedicated to this kind of development, it is of interest and significance for all socialists in the world".



For countries, such as India, Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia, where socialist tendencies are strong, the understanding and approval of what Yugoslavia has achieved has a particular significance and importance. These countries can profitably study her system and its particular characteristics and gain real benefit from this", wrote the paper "Janata", while the monthly "Duij Socialist" called Yugoslavia "a social laboratory which one day may be able to show the road to social rescue to troubled humanity".

In contrast to this, the leaders of some communist parties have used every method to discredit the Programme of the LYC, as well as the whole policy and practice of the Yugoslav Communists. They anathematized the Programme, labelled it "revisionism", "the greatest danger" and carried on a campaign against it and the practice which it generalizes.

These leaders did not permit the publication of any excerpts from the Programme, and thus readers in these countries, who were served up with thousands of "comments" and "reviews" on the Programme, innumerable volumes of collections of the "most important" speeches and articles on the revisionism of the Yugoslav leaders, have not had the opportunity of getting to know this "revisionist" and "dangerous" document.

These few examples show that today it has become impossible to hide the real conditions of a country, to prevent the penetration of the truth about its progress and to ignore its experiences, among which the Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists is counted.

"It is important for us" — as Veljko Vlahović stressed at the IV Congress of the League of Communists of Croatia — "that practice is proving what we continually assert that socialist development has placed quite a number of definite problems, that we have boldly started to wrestle with these problems, that we have turned the first furrow of their solution freeing ourselves from the dogmatic way of regarding these problems, opposing the activities and renaissance of bourgeois influence, and that these problems will become the centre of events in other socialist countries as well. The more time passes, the more this faith of ours grows, and events confirm the correctness of setting forth and dealing with these problems in the Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists".

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The Function and Tasks of Dwelling Communities

By Milica SARIC

FOR OVER two years now, work has been proceeding in Yugoslavia on the formation and consolidation of dwelling communities as self-governing organs of the commune. This new social organ has been gaining in importance all the time, given that problems of assisting the working families, especially employed women, in connection with their everyday living needs have been assuming an ever-larger topical interest. It is fact, namely, that the rapid industrialization of the country has been giving rise to a series of social-economic changes, including, among other things, a quick urbanization due to increased employment, modifications in the structure of the urban population due to an influx of manpower from the village, and a mass employment of women in production. All this has engendered a multitude of communal, housing and other needs requiring a solution.

In our social system, for the solution of many of these problems, dwelling communities have appeared as a specific form of social management. Their purpose is to co-ordinate the mutual interests of the citizens on a particular territory, to enlist their initiative, resources and energy and integrate them with the efforts of the commune for raising the general and the individual standard of living. From February, 1957, when the Federal People's Assembly issued the basic directives of the policy of housing legislation, work was launched on preparation of a general Law of Dwelling Communities. At the same time preparation of a material base for their implementation was also taken in hand. This activity has been specially intensified since the 7th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists, the Programme of the League of Yugoslav Communists have given a detailed formulation of the tasks of dwelling communities in the field of raising the standard of living.

THE TASKS AND FIRST EXPERIENCES

The initial experiences of dwelling communities show that they can become a significant factor in the mobilizing of forces for the solution of the citizens' daily needs, at the same time contributing to an expansion of the system of self-government. By way of Workers' Councils and social management in other domains (health, culture, education, social insurance, and so on), that system has already become a strong element of socialist democracy in Yugoslavia. With the creation of dwelling communities development of socialist relations and socialist democracy has assumed a fresh strength and prospects, considering that the creative initiative of individuals will be manifested even more and just in those domains of life which are most directly connected with the day-to-day interests of people.

According to the available data, so far over 200 dwelling communities have been formed, mainly in the major towns and industrial centres. In Beograd alone 104 dwelling communities have been set up, some of them having already certain positive results. The councils of those communities include large numbers of people, which has made for a strong increase in the number of citizens participating in social management. In Beograd the councils of dwelling communities number 2,077 members. Although modest, these initial results command a great significance. For, just as the Workers' Councils have won their true place in the management of enterprises so the

councils of dwelling communities are destined to become real organs of management in due course.

Under the terms of the Law whose enactment by the Federal People's Assembly is pending shortly, dwelling communities shall be formed for neighbourhoods making up a distinct urbanistic whole (blocks of houses, districts) on the area of a commune. Their purpose will be to achieve direct management and co-operation by citizens in communal affairs and the social policy of the commune. Dwelling communities, whose development will proceed parallel with the development of socialist democracy, will primarily be established where the need for social assistance is highest in connection with the problems of individuals or different categories of people.

Provision was made for dwelling communities to occupy themselves with organizing communal, economic, social, health, educational and other activities of direct utility to the family and the working persons in their daily needs. They are to organize assistance to employed women and the family in the upbringing of children by opening various institutions for school and preschool children. These institutions will assume care for children of different age while their parents are at work, and they will include day nurseries, kindergartens, school kitchens, combined establishments, and so on. Such institutions would be established with the resources of the dwelling communities and they would employ part-time or full-time trained personnel. The need arising, a dwelling community may also organize other kinds of activity to assist the family in domestic economy (public laundries, establishments for the mending of clothing and house cleaning, community restaurants and other). So far the greatest interest has centred on establishing services and institutions intended to care for children, on one hand, and disencumber women from some daily housekeeping tasks, on the other.

One important task of social protection which it will be possible efficaciously to deal with through dwelling communities is care for those persons who are in need of social assistance (old and infirm persons, orphaned children, and so on). Likewise, by putting dwelling communities in charge of the health service, quicker and more efficacious medical intervention would be achieved. A dwelling community should also see to the promotion of housing and assist the house councils in their tasks of management and maintenance of buildings. By creating special services for assistance to house councils and the maintenance of buildings, dwelling communities will be contributing to a more efficient guarding and erection of housing, which is still insufficient.

As is seen, dwelling communities are facing important and multifarious tasks which are to be dealt with by the united efforts of the commune and the citizens. The question of all the tasks that a dwelling community will be assuming will be decided by the citizens from its territory in accordance with the given conditions and needs.

FINANCING OF DWELLING COMMUNITIES

Thus far the problem of financing of dwelling communities has been solved by each town in accordance with its possibilities. Occasionally the People's Committees have allocated con-

siderable resources for the purpose (in Beograd the sum of 190 million dinars has been spent under this heading) and sometimes enterprises provided the resources for the establishment of the various services falling within the dwelling community domain. In a large number of towns donations were collected from the citizens either in cash or voluntary work. The project of the Law of Dwelling Communities provides for a series of sources of income of dwelling communities, with a contribution from the citizens in the forefront. This contribution is determined in agreement with the citizens concerned and serves for the purchase of particular facilities to be directly utilized by the citizens. Dwelling communities are also scheduled to pursue their tasks with the aid of voluntary donations of the citizens and their voluntary work, as well as by organizing various cultural, sports and other events, which shall be exempted from all taxes. In addition to those sources of income, dwelling communities will receive grants-in-aid from the communes, districts, economic and social organizations. These grants-in-aid would be allocated to definite purposes and those making them would be entitled to oversee their spending. It is interesting to note that the same Law provides for grants-in-aid from the social insurance fund for preventive health protection, as well as from the funds intended for the promotion of health protection of insured persons. Subject to approval by a People's Committee, one of the steadier sources of income might be represented by a share of rent, which would mainly go toward maintenance of houses. Some dwelling communities, notably in Slovenia, have also been taking credit to obtain the necessary resources.

ORGANS OF DWELLING COMMUNITIES AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The mode of election of the organs of dwelling communities reveals the whole democracy of this new form of social management. Until recently those organs were not elected

in a uniform manner, due to the absence of prescripts on the subject, but after discussion of the project of the Law of Dwelling Communities it was decided that the organs of dwelling communities be elected at assemblies of voters.

Those organs include a council, an executive committee, a committee on material-financial control, and a secretariat. Besides, the councils of dwelling communities may establish various commissions, as well as arbitration councils for mediation in disputes arising from the tenancy contract, from subtenant and co-tenant and other relations, from the relation between the services of a dwelling community and house councils, the citizens and other.

Considering that a dwelling community represents a social organ supplementing the activity of the commune in those spheres of daily life to which the communal and other services cannot cater efficaciously, an exceptional importance attaches to its relationship with the commune. Communes should assist the activity of dwelling communities and the initiative of the citizens, and simultaneously they are required to control the work of dwelling communities so that they did not exceed their statutory competencies. Beside the communes, social organizations, too, particularly the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, the Federation of Women's Societies, the Trade Unions and others, can extend valuable help in the forming and development of dwelling communities. In this respect, their role will be gaining in importance considering that the whole activity of these organizations will proceed through dwelling communities, which will become the very basis of the political and social life of the citizens.

Dwelling communities acting in accordance with the scheme set by the mentioned Law are bound to become, besides the Workers' Councils, the communes and the organs of social management, an additional school of socialist democracy, which will doubtlessly make for a strengthening of the system of socialist democracy which has been successfully promoted in Yugoslavia during the last ten years or so.

Official Statements

Yugoslav Attitude on...

JUNE 19

VISIT OF SUDANESE CULTURAL DELEGATION. — "The Sudanese cultural delegation which has just arrived in our country will have talks on the exchange of experiences, on the system of schooling and general education of youth, the creation of broad contacts between cultural institutions of the two countries, the possibilities of increasing the number of Sudanese students in Yugoslavia, and of engaging Yugoslav university teaching staff and other experts in the Sudan, and the conclusion of a cultural convention between Yugoslavia and the Sudan. Such a convention would favour the development and expansion of cultural and other relations between the two countries".

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE AFTER THE VISIT OF FERHAT ABBAS. — The official spokesman was asked several questions in connection with the attitude adopted by the French Government after the visit of Premier Ferhat Abbas to Yugoslavia. Asked to comment the attitude of the Quai d'Orsay

representative who refused to talk with Yugoslav journalists after the news conference of June 10, at which the relations between Yugoslavia and France were discussed, the official spokesman stated: "We have a definite opinion of such unusual behaviour. We leave it to others to assess the expediency and desirability of such gestures". The correspondent of the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" asked whether the French Government had received the Yugoslav answer to the protest of Foreign Minister Couve de Murville and in what light the statement of the Quai d'Orsay spokesman to the effect that the communiqué on Abbas' visit was "not a friendly gesture on the part of Yugoslavia" should be assessed. The official spokesman replied that the Yugoslav attitude has been explained to the French government. As far as Yugoslavia is concerned we do not consider that any change has occurred in the friendly policy of the Yugoslav government toward France. The visit of Ferhat Abbas coincides with the well-known Yugoslav attitude on the Algerian problem".

As for the statement of the Quai d'Orsay representative

at assurance had been given to the French government that the Abbas government would not be recognized, the official spokesman stated: „It is clear from the reports and official communiques published that there have been no changes with regard to the recognition of the Provisional Algerian government, nor have any changes taken place to date since the visit of Ferhat Abbas. As for the assurance given, I may say that our policy remains consistent on this matter“.

ANTI-YUGOSLAV CAMPAIGN IN THE EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES. — Asked by the correspondent of a United States agency whether the anti-Yugoslav campaign had increased or decreased in intensity since Khruschev's visit to Albania, the official spokesman replied that it had declined. Requested to comment the three latest attacks launched from Bulgaria, Rumania and Albania the official spokesman stated: Such outbursts can only compromise the recent official statements made in Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania on the need to create a peace zone in the Balkans. This objective certainly cannot be accomplished by attacks on a country whose entire policy represents an unflagging effort in this direction".

UNE 26

HE GENEVA CONFERENCE. — „We are inclined to believe that the temporary adjournment of negotiations does not mean that the conference has been a failure. It would doubtless have been better if the sessions had continued without interruption, especially in view of the possibilities opened up by the latest proposals advanced on both sides. The course of the conference so far, which has proceeded mainly in a conciliatory and working atmosphere, undeniably points to a certain evolution in attitudes, and thus gives hope of a further positive development of negotiations. Efforts should continue to be made to find points in common and bring about a rapprochement of views and mutual concessions on those issues where the prospects for agreement are the most real".

XCHANGE OF VISITS IN NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICAN REGIONS. — Asked to express his opinions with regard to the frequent exchanges of visits which have been noted of late in the regions of the Near East and North Africa (the recent visit of the Lebanese and Moroccan Prime Ministers to Cairo and the present visit of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia to the United Arab Republic), the official spokesman stated: „Personal contacts and exchanges of opinion between the responsible statesmen of various countries have always had a beneficial effect on the strengthening of friendly relations and co-operation between countries. In the opinion of the State Secretariat, the above-mentioned visits are very constructive steps which will contribute to better understanding and co-operation between these countries. We particularly consider the meeting between Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic as an event of primary importance for the development of co-operation and good neighbourly relations between Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic in the interest of peace in that part of the world and in general".

ULTURAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND INDONESIA. — „We have the pleasure of confirming that a cultural convention between Yugoslavia and Indonesia will be signed today. This convention is a result of the continued development of friendly relations between the two countries which has been successfully fostered on both sides in some time".

RADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. — „The negotiations at present under way are progressing favourably. The exchange of views between the two delegations has shown that there are genuine possibilities for the increase of mutual trade in the forthcoming period".

KARAMANLIS' STATEMENT: Asked to comment on the statement of Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis of June 20 in Athens that the Greek government had not come to any decision whatever concerning the construction of missile bases, the representative of the State Secretariat replied that: „This statement by the Greek Premier should be considered as a useful explanation which enables an important fact to be established".

TALKS OF KOĆA POPOVIĆ IN GREECE. — Reports appeared in some foreign papers that missile bases were also discussed during the visit of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretary to Greece. The official spokesman stated: „It is only natural that all questions of mutual interest were dealt with, and that the Secretary of State, Koća Popović, stated our views on that occasion".

ATOM-FREE ZONE IN THE BALKANS. — In connection with the latest proposal by the Soviet Government for the creation of an atom-free zone in the Balkans and the Adriatic basin, a correspondent asked the official spokesman for his comments on the subject and enquired whether Yugoslavia had received the full text of the Soviet proposal: „The full text of the Soviet proposal has not been yet received. When we receive it, we shall examine it with due attention".

REPORT OF ITALIAN „CONTINENTALE" NEWS AGENCY. — The official spokesman was requested to comment on a report published by the Italian news agency „Continentale", according to which „a conference on peace in the Balkans and the Adriatic with the participation of the communist parties of Italy, Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia at which support would be extended to the proposal for creating a peace zone in the Balkans was scheduled in Tirana in July or August this year". The official spokesman replied: „We are not informed of any such project. At any rate, as far as the League of Yugoslav Communists is concerned, the report is untrue".

STATEMENT BY ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER. — In connection with the statement of Italian Foreign Minister Pella according to whom the creation of a atom-free zone in the Balkans with the participation of Italy would be useless as it would upset the existing balance of power, the official spokesman declared: „Our attitude on the question is quite clear and generally known. We would wish to remind you of President Tito's speech delivered in Smederevo on July 8.

THE SPEECHES OF ENVER HOXHA. — „Twenty six days ago, Enver Hoxha signed a declaration expressing the readiness of the Albanian government „to continue developing its inter-state relations with Yugoslavia, on the principles of mutual respect, equality and non-interference in internal affairs". One might have hoped that the Albanian side would strive to act in accordance with this declaration. However, the statements by Enver Hoxha testify to the continuance of the infamous policy of hostile attacks against Yugoslavia and the untrue representation of Yugoslav policy, thus leading to the creation of a cold war atmosphere in the Balkans. This is contrary to all the efforts made to improve relations between the Balkan countries and settle controversial issues in this region in a manner which would contribute to the consolidation of peace in Europe.

GERSTENMEIER'S DECISION. — Requested to state his views concerning the decision of Bundestag President Gerstenmeier to hold the West German presidential elections in West Berlin, the official spokesman expressed the opinion that this decision would certainly not contribute to the creation of a favourable climate for the settlement of the Berlin problem.

*(Extracts from the News Conferences held by the
Official Spokesman of the State Secretariat for Foreign
Affairs on June 19 and 26).*



„Rade Končar”

Electrical Equipment Factory - Zagreb

IN A RELATIVELY short time Yugoslavia has become an industrialized country. Besides the wood, textile, leather, building, food, chemical, metal-processing and other branches of industry, the machine-building and electrical industries have made particular progress. Yugoslav industrial products are respected not only on home markets but also abroad, and are comparable with foreign products of the same kind.

We shall deal here with the „Rade Končar” factory for electrical equipment of Zagreb, as the biggest Yugoslav enterprise in the electrical industry, and outline its development.

Immediately after World War I, the Yugoslav branch of the German firm „Siemens”, „Yugoslav Siemens Co. Ltd.”, which began as a trading enterprise, gradually entered the field of production. For this purpose, a factory for electrical equipment was built in Zagreb in 1925. It was a small factory, covering at that time an area of 715 m². During the World War II the factory was expanded, so that by the end of the war the buildings covered 4,302 m². During the whole of that period the factory produced small electromotors up to 22 kW, equipment for electromotors (switches, transmission belts, resistors, starters), distribution boards, armoured batteries, high tension materials (circuit breakers, supporting and conducting insulators), transformers of up to 5 kVA, boilers and heating elements, and also carried out repair and assembly work. The factory employed no more than 270 workers and office employees.



Trolley-buss in the street of Ljubljana. Electrical equipment made by „Rade Končar” under the licence of „Oerlikon” Factory. — Switzerland.

After the war, this factory developed rapidly and was named after the People's Hero, Rade Končar, a former worker of „Yugoslav Siemens Co. Ltd.”. The production programme and capacity have been significantly expanded. The „Rade Končar” factory today stretches over an area of 250,000 m² on which are built industrial departments, laboratories, testing rooms, workshops of auxiliary sections, store rooms, etc., which altogether cover an area of 72,000 m². The „Rade Končar” factory today employs about 5,100 workers and employees, is equipped with modern machinery and produces about 3,000 different products.

The production of finished goods in 1958 amounted to 8,603 tons; its trend can be seen from these indexes:

Year	Index
1946	3
1947	17
1948	33
1949	48
1950	43
1951	65
1952	100
1953	117
1954	102,5
1955	114
1956	128,5
1957	139
1958	153

(1952 = 100)

GENERATORS

Three-phase synchronous generators are produced from lowest to highest strength, of horizontal or vertical type for hydro and thermo-electric power stations.

From 1948 to 1958, in 10 years, the production and delivery took place of 116 hydro-electric generators and 9 turbo-generators of a total power of 1,139,615 kVA, according to these indexes:

1948	56
1949	94
1950	80
1951	17
1952	100
1953	312
1954	316
1955	190
1956	514
1957	654
1958	344

(1952 = 100)

The above-mentioned generators were installed in 59 power stations, 52 hydro-electric with 1,024,555 kVA strength and 7 thermo-power stations with 115,060 kVA strength, of which the most important are mentioned below:

Power Station	Location	Number Delivered	Strength kVA	Speed r. p. m.	Voltage V
Chichoki					
Mallian	Pakistan	3	5500	107	3300
Vrčar	Serbia	1	5600	300	6300
Medjuvršje	Serbia	1	5600	300	6300
Anđeljovac	Croatia	3	8000	500	6300
Medvode	Slovenia	2	12000	214	6300
Jajce II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	12500	250	6000
Vrla II	Serbia	1	14000	500	6000
Vuzenica	Serbia	1	13100	3000	6300
Vrla IV	Serbia	1	14000	500	6000
Vrla I	Serbia	2	16000	600	6000
Vrla III	Serbia	1	16000	600	6000
Matulji	Serbia	1	16000	3000	6300
Onjičina	Croatia	2	16000	3000	10500
Đorak	Croatia	3	20000	428	10500
Vuhred	Slovenia	2	22000	125	10500
Đurđevište					
Đtok	Slovenia	2	24000	125	10000
Vuzenica	Slovenia	2	24000	125	10000
Đablanica	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	30000	300	6300
Zvornik	Serbia	4	30000	150	11000
Mavrovo	Macedonia	2	42000	500	12000
Đurđevište	Montenegro	2	40000	373	10500

The largest unit constructed was of 42000 kVA, and generators are now under construction for the Ožbalt HE station of 22000 kVA), the Bistrica HE station (1 of 54000 kVA), 2 hydrogenerators each of 40000 kVA for the thermo-electric power station in Zagreb. The production of 4 generators each 120000 kVA for Split HE station is in preparation, and these generators will be among the largest in South-East Europe.

TRANSFORMERS

These are produced for all voltages, transforming ratios and connections, with or without regulation of voltage under load. The production of transformers has been increasing rapidly from year to year so that the total power of produced transformers at the end of 1958 reached 5,262,313 kVA.

Index of production trend for transformers:

Year	Index
1946	0.9
1947	12
1948	19
1949	40
1950	28
1951	72
1952	100
1953	143
1954	115
1955	136
1956	160
1957	175
1958	281
(1952 = 100)	



A set of electromotors for ships' freight-screws

Eighty seven large power units of between 5000-6000 kVA have been installed in power plants and factories, the most important of which are:

Unit	Location	Number	Strength kVA	Lowest voltage	Highest voltage
HE Jajce II	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	12500	6300	38500
HE Vrla II	Serbia	1	16000	6300	121000
HE Vuzenica	Slovenia	2	31500	10500	121000
HE Vrla I	Serbia	2	16000	6300	121000
HE Zvornik	Serbia	4	31500	11000	121000
HE Đablanica	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	31500	6300	121000
HE Vuhred	Slovenia	3	25000	10500	121500
HE Medvode	Slovenia	2	12500	6300	36750
TS Vrla III	Serbia	1	16000	36750	110000
TS Matulji	Croatia	2	16000	31500	110000
TE Kakanj	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	40000	6300	121000
TS Nikšić	Montenegro	2	12500	5000	35000
TS Ilijaš	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	25000	21000	110000
HE Mavrovo	Macedonia	2	50000	12000	116000
HE Vrla III	Serbia	1	16000	6300	121000
HE Chichoki					
Mallian	Pakistan	3	5500	8300	11000



Production of generators



110 kV distributing unit for "Jugohrom" — Jagunovci

Unit	Location	Number Delivered	Strength kVA	Lowest voltage	Highest Voltage
HE Chichoki					
Mallian	Pakistan	2	7500	11000	66000
TS Dugi Rat	Croatia	2	31500	15750	110000
TS Jugohrom	Macedonia	2	20000	36750	110000
TE Konjščina	Croatia	2	16000	10500	115500
HE Peručica	Montenegro	2	40000	10500	121000
HE Gojak	Croatia	3	20000	10500	115500
HE Gojak	Croatia	2	12500	31500	110000
TS Belgrade	Serbia	2	31500	36750	110000
TS Resnik	Croatia	1	60000	33000	110000

As work has started in Yugoslavia on the construction of the 220 kV distribution system, the "Rade Končar" factory is preparing for production of 220 kV transformers. After thorough negotiations, co-operation was arranged with "Siemens SW" and an agreement has been concluded with this famous factory, which has great experience in producing 220 kV transformers. By obtaining technical and technological documentation the "Rade Končar" factory should be in a position to start production of these transformers very quickly.

ELECTROMOTORS.

The factory produces three-phase asynchronous motors of closed type with squirrel-cage rotors and ring rotors, for all normal voltages, rotary speeds and for various uses and, also single-phase asynchronous motors up to 1.5 kW strength.

Index of production from 1946 to 1958 in kW:

Year	Small motors	Medium motors
1946	29	—
1947	100	—
1948	174	4
1949	269	100
1950	261	352
1951	281	832
1952	451	1950
1953	307	1065
1954	271	945
1955	283	1522
1956	246	1905
1957	270	2303
1958	287	1875
(1947 = 100)		(1948 = 100)

The total of small and medium motors produced is 964,366 kW.

Of special motors, mention should be made of the production of motors for mining, shipping, cranes for weaving mills, trams and trolley-buses.

EQUIPMENT FOR LOW VOLTAGE

The factory produces switches, regulators, controls, distribution and control boards, closed units and boxes for the distribution of low voltage, and other equipment.

EQUIPMENT FOR HIGH VOLTAGE

The factory produces switches, circuit-breakers for 10, 30, 110 and 220 kV, equipment for circuit-breakers, closed distribution units and armoured transformer stations.

In the production of equipment for high voltage, the increase is especially marked in the production of pneumatic switches of 110 kV as well as circuit-breakers of 110 kV, which have been delivered to the following units: the transformator station of HE Gojak, Belgrade II, TS Štip, TS Resnik, TS Svetozarevo, TS Varaždin and so on.

The prototype of the 220 kV switches of 5000 MVA has been completed and the "Rade Končar" factory is preparing for their production.

ELECTROTERMICS

Tempering furnaces, metallurgical furnaces, various other furnaces, tubular heaters and hot plates.

The electrotermics section mass-produces hot plates for electric stoves and cookers. The high quality of the plates is ensured by specialized technological methods and continuous control during production. The factory mass-produces tubular heaters for boilers and laundry machines.

In the field of separate furnaces for special purposes the following are already working: a furnace for heating and a furnace for fixing aluminium products in the "Pretis" factory in Vogošća, and in the Nikšić Ironworks two large furnaces



Rotor of the 5,500 kVA generator for HE Chichoki Mallian — Pakistan



HE Mavrovo — P. R. Macedonia — Generators of 42,000 kVA each

normalizing sheet-metal have started working, as well as furnaces for heating rollers, and the assembly has been completed of two drying-corridors for sheet-metal, one furnace for zinc-coating metal-sheets and so on.

DELIVERY OF EQUIPMENT

A special field of activity of the „Rade Končar“ factory is the planning and electrification of plants. Special groups of experts are occupied in work on planning and electrification of plants in the electric power, machine-building, electrical, ship-building, chemical and cement industries, agriculture and so on.

The projects have been drawn up, equipment provided and assembly completed of a large number of various industrial units:

Total of power installed up to 1958	
80 transformer stations	720,000 kVA
15 rectifying plants	130,000 kVA
11 power stations	110,000 kVA
28 rolling tracks	48,000 kW
50 special motor installations	6,000 kW
10 electrical furnaces	22,000 kW
17 pumping stations	16,000 kW
50 low voltage distribution systems with power installation of electromotors	66,000 kW

In recent years, the „Rade Končar“ factory has achieved particular success in the production of electromotors, generators, apparatus and other electrical equipment for shipping.

The factory has delivered the first series of three-phase screw-motors, circuit-breaking cages and control posts, all of which together forms a whole and the main part of equipment for regulating the speed of the freight screw of a ship. The shipping lines „Prekomorska slobodna plovidba“ of Split, „Julinija“ of Rijeka, „Splošna plovidba“ of Piran and the Polish line „Poljskie oceaniczne plovidbe“ of Gdinia, will in 1959 be able to use the screw equipment delivered by the „Rade Končar“ factory in co-operation with the „Vulkan“ factory of Rijeka.

The first series of three-phase self-exciting ship generators has been delivered. Most generators produced for the Yugoslav shipbuilding industry are of 440 volts, 60 Hz type.

The „Rade Končar“ produces equipment for mining and agriculture, and great successes have been attained also in the field of transport (production and assembly of electrical equipment for trams, trolley-busses and electric locomotives).

The products of this factory are also well-known on foreign markets. A great number of electromotors, transformers, low-voltage apparatus, high-voltage apparatus, generators, and other electrical equipment has been exported to many countries (Turkey, Greece, UAR, India, Pakistan, Poland, Hungary, USSR, Switzerland, Chile, Argentina and other South American countries). The total of exports is about 20% of the factory's output.

According to the business agreements to be fulfilled during 1959, it appears that exports will be three times higher than in 1958. The following will be exported: incomplete equipment for the HE Gujranwalla in Pakistan, 36 Diesel aggregates for Argentina (in co-operation with the „Jugoturbina“ factory of Karlovac), circuit-breaking installations for the thermo-electric plants in Rajasthan and Bopal in India, a large number of serial transformers for the USSR (50,100 and 1,000 kVA), pneumatic switches of 110 kV for East Germany, ship generators and other ship electrical equipment for Poland, and so on.

This year the Chichoki Mallian hydro-electric plant will be set in operation for which three 5500 kVA generators, regulating transformers and other electrical equipment were constructed in the „Rade Končar“ factory, while the machine installations were also produced by Yugoslav factories: „Litostroj“ of Ljubljana, and „Metalna“ of Maribor. The assembly of the above mentioned HE plant is being carried out by experts of these factories.

Export of equipment is carried out through the „INGRA“ Business Association (Industrial export union) members of which are „Litostroj“ of Ljubljana, „Metalna“ of Maribor, „Djuro Djaković“ of Slavonski Brod, „Rade Končar“ of Zagreb, and others.

We must stress also the unusually high technical achievements of the „Rade Končar“ factory: 21 magnetic lenses delivered for proton-synchrotron, and 2 complete motor-generators with all necessary regulating apparatus for the European Nuclear Centre, „CERN“, in Geneva, Switzerland.

The „Rade Končar“ factory is still widening the range of its products, making efforts to increase productivity and raise its exports.

Just at the time when we are making this report, much work is being done in the factory to expand its output capacity. This expansion will enable the „Rade Končar“ factory to turn out a larger number of its products which, because of their excellent quality, are equally in demand on home and foreign markets.



Production of rotor of a 40,000 kVA generator.



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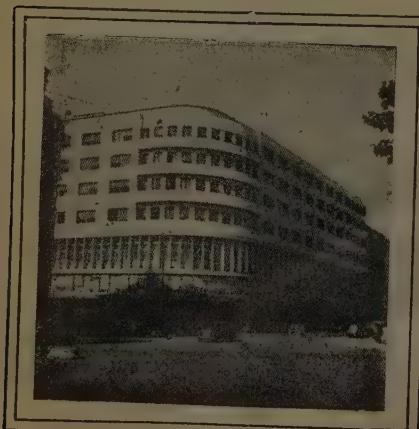
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The IV Congress of the L. C. of Slovenia

At the IVth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, held from June 23 to 22 in Ljubljana, Miha Marinko, Secretary of the Central Committee, submitted a report on Economic development of Slovenia. The Congress was addressed by Aleksandar Ranković on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

We give here excerpts from the speech of Aleksandar Ranković and the report of Miha Marinko.

Minorities can and should be a Factor of Rapprochement between Nations

EXCERPT FROM THE ALEKSANDAR RANKOVIC'S ADDRESS TO THE CONGRESS —

IT IS GENERALLY known that our progressive and democratic policy with regard to the national question not of recent date, nor can it be contemplated separately from the general ideological and political conceptions of the League of Yugoslav Communists. This policy was never determined by external factors or the current political needs of our country, so that Yugoslav relations with the neighbouring countries, or to be more precise, the relations of these countries with Yugoslavia, never influenced the policy and practice of the League of Communists in this sphere.

During the Liberation War and Revolution the revolutionary programme of our party gave priority to the achieving of brotherhood and unity among all Yugoslav peoples, as opposed to the policy of our enemies who, with the support of the bankrupt bourgeois politicians and pre-war bourgeois circles, strove to foment discord among the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities by aggravating nationalist, chauvinist and bigoted differences. Even in the course of the armed struggle the broadest strata of the people realized clearly that the new socialist Yugoslavia should be a community of free and equal peoples and nationalities. This is why, taught by past experience, they fought so bravely and selflessly for the creation of such state, sacrificing millions of human lives for this noble collective.

The Yugoslav policy with regard to the national question is frequently put to the test by external developments. The experiences gained in this respect are highly instructive as they have proved the essential correctness and force of our nationalist and democratic policy in this sphere.

A policy which assures the free social, national, economic and cultural development of all peoples and nationalities, a policy which is free both in theory or practice from the tyranny of any one group and discrimination of another, a policy based on genuine and full equality of rights whose foundations were laid by our Revolution and which were implemented in our country, could not fail to yield conspicuous results. I think I share your opinion, comrades, when I say that the League of Yugoslav Communists and all socialist forces in our country may justly be proud of the brotherhood, unity and equal rights of all peoples and nationalities and the settlement of the national problem accomplished in our country, all the more so since we have waged a persistent struggle with the

reactionary heritage of the past and the attempts made from various sides to harm Yugoslavia as a socialist movement and independent state.

We are deeply convinced that such a policy with regard to the national question will yield still greater results in the future, thus contributing to the all-round development of our peoples and all national minorities in Yugoslavia. We should be happy if we could say that all neighbouring countries base their treatment of our national minorities on kindred principles, that they are pursuing a policy similar to Yugoslavia's, thus enabling the national minorities to become a factor of rapprochement and friendship between Yugoslavia and their neighbours. It would be logical to expect that in our time the policy of denationalisation which caused such incalculable harm to many peoples and nations should be abolished forever in Europe.

Our experience shows that a consistent democratic policy towards national minorities is the only way to assure both the internal and external stabilization of every country, and its maximum contribution to international co-operation and the preservation of peace. Under present circumstances, the minorities should less and less become a factor of discord and to an ever greater degree a factor of international rapprochement. The wider the rights assured them, the more successfully they will promote friendly co-operation and rapprochement.

It should be realized, once and for all, that the time is past when it was commonly believed that the brutal suppression of alien nationalities was an effective means of bringing about the consolidation of a country. The contemporary socio-economic processes are increasingly strengthening the awareness of the need to settle the minority problem in a different manner.

Unfortunately this is still not the case where our national minorities are concerned. I do not wish, on this occasion, to dwell on the recent and immediate past, when the members of our national minorities in some neighbouring countries were subjected to brutal persecution and mass deportation, when the cold-war strategists considered that the Yugoslav national minorities in other countries and the national minorities in our country existed primarily to be used as pawns in the anti-Yugoslav campaign.

AUSTRIAN ABOLITION OF RIGHTS OF YUGOSLAV NATIONAL MINORITIES GUARANTEED BY TREATY

HOWEVER we cannot close our eyes when confronted by appearances of similar policies which are being revived at present in some neighbouring countries. I am referring to the recent political and legislative acts carried out in Austria to the detriment of the right of the Slovene minority in that country. This is all the more serious as the legislative acts passed provide for the abolition of some rights which our national minority previously enjoyed and which were explicitly guaranteed by the Austrian State Treaty. For our part, we earnestly endeavoured to dissuade the responsible Austrian circles from such steps which not only harm the Slovenian minority but also impair our mutual relations. We shall continue our efforts in the future and will not reconcile ourselves to the revival of denationalisation policies which some right-wing and chauvinist circles in Austria are again

seeking, and to whom the Austrian government is inclined to yield all too easily.

Although one cannot as yet speak of a reciprocal equality of treatment of the Slovenian minority in neighbouring Italy, the general status of our minority in that country has improved to a certain extent, in accordance with the existing treaties and the favourable development of relations between our two countries during the past few years. Significant results have been accomplished in that respect, particularly as it was necessary to overcome the serious consequences of the past which are primarily apparent in the activities of reactionary and chauvinist elements on the Italian side who stubbornly refuse to let bygones be bygones (the trial of the so-called "Beneška Četa" [Venetian Partisan Detachment] for example) and are thus impeding a more positive development in this sphere.

The policy of full equality of rights for all peoples and all nationalities in Yugoslavia is based on our socialist principles. It is an integral part of our political practice, a fundamental pre-condition for the development and creation of a socialist society in our country and a guiding principle of our peaceful foreign policy which is based on respect for the independence and equal rights of all peoples and states, big and small alike. We therefore respect the freedom, independence and integrity of other countries as well as our own.

Our peoples actively participate in and consciously support such a policy, as citizens of a independent socialist country in the frontline of the struggle for peace, socialism and international progress. It is on this basis that we have striven to develop friendly relations with all countries, particularly with our neighbours, with whom we have numerous common interests. We shall continue to do everything in our power to accomplish this objective. This will not depend on us alone, nor did it depend on us alone in the past. But, in the same way, all attempts made on various sides and in various forms, to harm our socialist community and its citizens in their creative work will also meet with the resolute and unanimous resistance of our people. We shall consistently pursue our principled democratic policy towards the national minorities in our country and demand equal treatment for our national minorities in other countries.

Economic Development of Slovenia

— EXCERPT FROM THE REPORT OF MIHA MARINKO —

MIHA MARINKO spoke on the economic development of Slovenia. He stressed that apart from the establishment of workers' management and local self-government, and the improvement of the system of communes, national income rose by 47.5 per cent during the interval between the two congresses. Industrial production accounts for the largest share of national income (61 per cent), followed by agriculture with 14.5 per cent while the other economic activities account for 24.5 per cent. It is characteristic that the share of agriculture production as a result of increased investment and the strengthening of socialist holdings is rising steadily. About 20 billion dinars has been invested in agricultural holdings and co-operatives during the past three years. The co-operatives trebled the resources at their disposal, increased mechanization by two and a half times and are thus in a position to promote large-scale co-operation with their members.

The economic development achieved during the period under review made possible far-reaching changes in the distribution of the national income. Although investments in

expanded reproduction increased by 34 per cent, they registered a comparative decline in favour of consumer funds. The pattern of profit distribution also changed appreciably in favour of the working collectives and communes. The resources at the disposal of enterprises rose from 8,786 million in 1954 to 27,824 million in 1957, while the funds at the disposal of the people's committees increased from 22,135 million in 1954 to 34,930 million in 1958. The material basis of direct social management in economic organizations and communes was notably increased, thus making possible the further growth of consumption and spending, these prime indicators of rising standard of living.

In Yugoslavia, the struggle against bureaucratic tendencies which have had a disastrous effect on the development of socialism in the world, assumed the form of a struggle for the promotion of a system of social self-government in all spheres of activity, while prime importance was assigned to workers' management and the development of the local self-government i. e. the System of communes. This is borne out by the number of citizens participating in various self-governing bodies of authority, in workers' and social self-government in the local (communal) administration, etc. Over 155,000 citizens are taking part in these activities in Slovenia or, in other words, every tenth citizen takes part in the deliberations on various economic, social and political affairs.

Attention should also be drawn to the fact that the rapid development and stabilization of the economy as well as the development of socialist, social relations led to the further strengthening of ideological and political unity and the further consolidation of the internal political situation, thus resulting in the total isolation of all who are opposed to the development of socialism in Yugoslavia.

The virtual impossibility of the affirmation of the enemies of socialism is illustrated by the fact that they were deprived of all support of the ecclesiastical organizations. The correct policy towards the church and feelings of religious people which is consistently pursued by the (League of Communists) of Slovenia yielded extremely favourable results. The Catholic clergy is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that church activities should be limited exclusively to the performance of religious rites and services, although we are obliged to note with regret that certain foreign ecclesiastical circles, especially in Trieste, are still striving to utilise all available channels and contacts for the enlistment of the church in their anti-socialist political activities.

The rapid development of the system of socialism and democracy in Yugoslavia and the successes attained by the policy of active coexistence in the world, provide an everyday refutation of all criticism of Yugoslav "revisionism". It is obvious, I think, that this criticism and the attacks of the "socialist camp" against Yugoslavia primarily impede and harm the development of socialist forces in the world, while at the same time creating certain fresh difficulties, primarily of a material nature, with regard to the building of socialism in Yugoslavia. The criticisms launched have not caused any difficulties or confusion in our ideological and political activities, or in the sphere of home policy. On the contrary, owing to their patent untenability, this criticism in a certain sense facilitated the strengthening of a clear-cut socialist outlook in our ranks.

The fundamental characteristic of the so-called "criticism" of Yugoslavia by the "socialist camp", is that it is totally irrelevant to the actual and current problems of our socialist development. In their doctrinaire blindness our critics are incapable of penetrating deeper into the real processes of our social development and are therefore completely alien to the Yugoslav workers who are obliged to cope with various problems in their activities.

Continuing his report, Miha Marinko spoke of the rôle of Communists in the further development of socialist relations in the economy, social management and the elimination of various weaknesses, stressing that the further democratization

government and the consequent reduced need for rigid administrative regulations largely depends on their active enlistment. Speaking on some problems to which Communists will give special attention in the future, he stated:

"We Communists should regard the development of economic and social relations as a process the rhythm of which corresponds to the development of socialist consciousness, the self-governing bodies and institutions and the development of productive forces. The more the socialist productive forces and the subjective socialist consciousness of the citizens develop, the faster the regulative functions of the state will diminish, as they will become the general norms of social existence ensuing from the very essence of socialist, socialist consciousness."

The two Ministers explained the standpoints of their respective governments on some international problems. On this occasion they re-affirmed that, bearing in mind the specific position of both countries, differences in viewpoints should not influence the widest development of their co-operation, which is so happily inspired by the friendly relations between the two countries.

After discussing the development of relations between their countries, the two Ministers stated with pleasure that relations were continually improving. During this visit, the two Ministers approved and signed a number of important agreements and programmes on co-operation between Greece and Yugoslavia in the economic, technical, cultural, legal and tourist fields, as well as on frontier traffic, road traffic, co-operation in electrical energy, irrigation and drainage and the peaceful use of atomic energy, which were drawn up by Mixed Yugoslav-Greek Commission.

The questions of compensation to Greek and Yugoslav nationals who suffered losses owing to some legal measures taken after the last war, were also solved in a satisfactory manner. The two Ministers agreed to propose to their governments that all these necessary measures should be brought into force as quickly as possible.

The talks held in Athens confirmed once again that the two governments are determined to continue and widen friendly co-operation to the benefit of both sides and in the interests of peace and international co-operation".

COMMUNIQUÉ

the Yugoslav-Greek Talks in Athens

At the end of the official visit of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović, to Athens and the talks which he held with the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, Evangelos Averoff, a joint Yugoslav-Greek communiqué was issued, which reads:

IN RESPONSE to the invitation of Mr. Evangelos Averoff-Tositsa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Greece, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Koča Popović paid an official visit to Athens from June 16 to 18.

This visit provided an opportunity for talks between the Ministers, at which Mita Miljković, Yugoslav Ambassador to Greece, Ljubomir Radovanović, Ambassador in the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, Berislav Žulj and Momčilo Peleš, Counsellors in the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, Veselin Martinović, Counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Greece, and Dušan Grubor, Secretary in the SSFA, participated on the Yugoslav side, while on the Greek side P. Skeferis, Permanent Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Economou-Guras, General Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trasivulos Tsakalotos, Ambassador in Yugoslavia, S. Himarios, Director of First Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, D. Nikolareizis, Minister Plenipotentiary, and J. Tsambiotis, Minister Plenipotentiary and Counsellor of the Embassy were also present.

The talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood, which characterizes the relations existing between Yugoslavia and Greece, and dealt with international questions and questions of mutual interest to the two countries. The governments jointly declared that peaceful relations and constructive co-operation based on respect for independence, equality and non-interference in internal affairs were essential for the preservation of a lasting peace. The two Ministers agreed that the strict application of the principles of the United Nations Charter represented the safest road for the promotion of peace. They also expressed the hope that all efforts to strengthen the peace of the world would be crowned in success.

Their talks were characterized by the complete sincerity and spirit of mutual trust which are the basis of the close relations which connect the two countries and which both governments are resolutely striving to strengthen.

News in brief

Foreign Trade

YUGOSLAV exports in April 1959 were valued at 10,212 million dinars, or 1,288 million less than in the previous month. Deliveries remained at approximately the same level as in the corresponding month last year, when 10,233 million dinars worth of goods were exported. INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS accounted for 7,574 million dinars or 74 per cent of aggregate exports, against 6,522 million last April, thus registering an increase of 571 million or 7.5 per cent. A total 2,475 million dinars worth of FARM AND FOOD PRODUCTS were exported. Maize and other grain deliveries dropped from 1,750 million dinars last April to 689 million this year. Exports of livestock, meat and other livestock products were valued at 1,949 million dinars as against 1,435 million last April. Deliveries of home processed products were valued at 264 million as compared to 474 million in April 1958.

Exports to the EUROPEAN COUNTRIES were 363 million dinars higher than in April last year, having absorbed 8,540 million dinars worth of goods, or 84 per cent of total exports. Italy was the leading importer country, followed by Czechoslovakia, West Germany, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Austria, Poland, East Germany, Greece and other countries. Exports to the ASIAN countries are valued at 654 million dinars. The principal importers in this region included India, Lebanon, Israel, Syria and Kuwait. Egypt was the foremost importer in AFRICA, having purchased 243 million dinars worth of deliveries, while favourable results were also achieved in exports to Tunisia, Algeria and Somaliland. Exports to the USA were valued at 563 million as against 990 million dinars in April of last year.

Imports in April totaled 19,200 million dinars, or 2.5 billion more than in March this year, and 700 million less than in the same month last year. Imports of foodstuffs and equipment were increased appreciably.

West Germany was the principal exporter country to Yugoslavia in April, followed by Italy, Great Britain, the USSR, East Germany, Austria, Hungary and others. Imports from the USA were 2.4 billion dinars higher than in March, owing to the increased food deliveries. Imports from the Afro-Asian countries were valued at 1,394 million, or 600 million dinars less than in the previous month.

Meetings and Talks

PAKISTANI MINISTER OF FINANCE IN YUGOSLAVIA. — Mohammed Shoaib, Pakistani Minister of Finance, arrived in Beograd on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia on June 16 as the guest of the Secretary of State for Finance, Nikola Minčev. During his stay in Beograd the distinguished guest visited several factories and collective farms and also had talks with Yugoslav representatives on various problems relating to mutual economic relations.

PRESIDENT OF FOREIGN TRADE COMMITTEE VISITS POLAND. — Ljubo Babić, President of the Foreign Trade Committee left Beograd on June 16 on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade. During his stay in Poland, Ljubo Babić visited the International Fair in Poznan and several industrial centres.

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION. — A conference of the International Air Transport Association which is attended by about 70 European and overseas civil aviation companies opened on June 16. The international air transport plans for the 1959/1960 winter season will be drawn up at the conference which is also attended by a member of the Yugoslav Air Transport enterprise.

YUGOSLAV ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EXPERTS IN POLAND. — Within the framework of the annual programme of the mixed Yugoslav-Polish commission for scientific and technical co-operation, a delegation of the Yugoslav Electric Power Industry Association spent three weeks in Poland. The members of the delegation, specializing in problems of technical education, visited Warsaw, Lodz, Gdansk, Poznan, Katowice and Krakow.

VISIT OF POLISH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION. — A Polish agricultural delegation, headed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Kazimir Pawlowsky, arrived in Beograd on June 20. The delegation will spend a fortnight in Yugoslavia. During their stay, the Polish agricultural experts will have talks with representatives of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Forestry of the Federal Executive Council, the Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Chambers, state farms and co-operatives. Apart from this, the delegation will also visit some agricultural organizations in Vojvodina, Croatia and Slovenia and gain closer insight into the development of Yugoslav agriculture.

EEC WORKING GROUP CONVENES IN BEOGRAD. — The fourth session of the working group for the development of highway communications in South-East Europe of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe ended in Beograd on June 13. The session lasted three days and was attended by delegates from Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia; the USA and Bulgaria were represented by observers. A representative of the Transport Committee of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe was also present.

SERGEJ KRAJGER IN LONDON. — Sergej Krajger, Secretary for Industry of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in London

on June 15 on a five-day official visit to Great Britain. During his stay, Secretary Krajger had an interview with the President of the British Board of Trade.

WEST GERMAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN BEOGRAD. — A delegation of the West German Public Service and Transport Union arrived in Beograd on June 15. The delegation spent a fortnight in Yugoslavia as the guests of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav civil servants union. During their stay in Yugoslavia the members of the delegation visited various trade union organizations in Beograd, Zagreb and Rijeka.

DELEGATION OF VETERANS' FEDERATION IN ITALY. — A delegation of the Federation of Veterans of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia left for Italy on June 16 when they attended the conference of the National Association of Italian Partisans which was held in Turin from June 19 to 21 this year. The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Dušan Petrović, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Veterans' Federation.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CEYLONSE SOCIALIST PARTY IN BEOGRAD. — Dr. M. N. Perera, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Ceylonese Socialist Party, leader of the parliamentary opposition and President of the Confederation of Labour of Ceylon, and Dr. Colvin de Silva member of the Central Committee and deputy opposition leader, arrived in Beograd at the end of their ten-day visit to Yugoslavia as guests of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. The distinguished guests from Ceylon established contacts and held talks with prominent representatives of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

VISIT OF SUDANESE CULTURAL DELEGATION. — An official cultural delegation of the Sudan, headed by the Minister of Education and Justice, arrived in Beograd on June 17 on an official visit to Yugoslavia. The members of the delegation had several talks with the representatives of Yugoslav cultural institutions, and a convention on educational, cultural and scientific co-operation and exchanges between Yugoslavia and the Sudan was also signed on that occasion. Before leaving the country, the chief of the Sudanese cultural delegation and the members of the delegation held a press conference in Beograd.

YUGOSLAV ENGINEERING EXPERTS IN ITALY. — A group of experts of the Yugoslav Engineering Association left for Italy June 18 at the invitation of the National Association of the Italian Engineering Industry. During their ten-day visit the Yugoslav experts called at several Italian firms and examined the possibilities for the sale of Yugoslav machines and equipment in Italy.

DELEGATION OF INDIAN WOMEN LEAVES BEOGRAD. — A delegation of the All-Indian Women's Conference, which spent eight days in Yugoslavia as guests of the Federation of Yugoslav Women's Societies, left Beograd on June 20.

DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S YOUTH IN ITALY. — A three-member delegation of the Yugoslav People's Youth, headed by Pero Djoković, President of the People's Youth of Serbia, left for Rome a few days ago. The delegation thus returning last year's visit of the Italian Socialist Youth to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav youth delegates will spend ten days in Italy and visit several organizations of the Italian socialist youth in Rome and other cities.

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DELEGATION IN ITALY. — At the invitation of the Italian Confederation of Labour, Yugoslav trade union delegation headed by Vice President of the Central Council, Mika Spiljak, will shortly leave for Italy.

PRESENTATIVES OF DEPUTIES' CLUB OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY VISIT BONN AND LONDON. — A delegation of the Deputies' Club of the Federal Parliament, headed by the President of the Croatian Assembly Dr. Vlajko Bakarić, Chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the Federal Council of the Federal People's Assembly Dr. Štefan Bebler, and Chairman of the Committee for Economic Affairs of the Council of Producers Drago Stamenković, left June 22 on a four-day visit to the Social-Democratic group in the Bundestag. After visiting Bonn, the members of the delegation left on a private visit to London where they had a series of meetings with leaders of the British political parties and were received by Prime Minister Macmillan.

LEGATION OF NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMITTEE OF U.A.R. ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA. — A delegation of the Nuclear Energy Committee of the United Arab Republic, headed by Dr. Gamal Nukha, member of the Managing Council, arrived in Beograd on June 24.

YUGOSLAV GOODWILL MISSION LEAVES FOR LATIN AMERICA — A Yugoslav goodwill mission headed by a member of the Federal Executive Council, Vladimir Popović, left June 25 for a visit to some Latin American countries. The schedule includes Mexico, Venezuela, Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Bolivia. The mission will also visit two countries with which official diplomatic relations have still not been established, namely Columbia and Haiti. The delegation may subsequently visit some other Latin American countries.

PRESIDENT OF POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCE TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA. — The President of the Polish Academy of Science and Professor of Warsaw University, Dr. Tadeusz Kościński, will arrive in Yugoslavia at the beginning of September as the guest of the Yugoslav Academic Council. This will take place within the programme of scientific and cultural exchanges between Yugoslavia and Poland which has already been successfully implemented for three years.

PRESIDENT OF LOWER HOUSE OF INDIAN PARLIAMENT IN BELGRAD. — N. A. Ajangar, Speaker of the Lower House of the Indian Parliament, arrived in Belgrad on June 27 as guest of the President of the Federal People's Assembly, Mr. Stambolić.

GROUP OF POLISH SCIENTISTS ARRIVES IN BEOGRAD. — According to an arrangement between the Institute of Social Sciences in Beograd and the Social Sciences Institute in Warsaw, a group of Polish scientists arrived in Beograd on June 26 for the purpose of exchanging views on the prospects for the development of mutual co-operation.

negotiations and Agreements

MEETING OF BURMESE TRADE DELEGATION. — A Burmese delegation headed by the Minister of Trade is due to arrive in Yugoslavia at the beginning of July. Talks are scheduled on this occasion on the possibilities of broadening economic co-operation and on certain problems in the sphere of mutual economic relations.

YUGOSLAV-RUMANIAN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME — The second session of the mixed Yugoslav-Rumanian Commission for scientific and technical co-operation concluded on June 17, and a Protocol signed on that occasion. The results accomplished with regard to the fulfilment of mutual obligations assumed at the previous session of the commission were discussed and a programme of scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries in 1959 adopted during the session.

YUGOSLAV-GREEK AGREEMENTS ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. — Several agreements and arrangements were signed during the three-day official visit to Athens of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Koča Popović. According to the statements of responsible Greek and Yugoslav personalities, the ten agreements and conventions and one protocol signed, constitute an important step in the promotion of relations between the two countries. Both sides stress in particular that three standing inter-governmental commissions were formed on this occasion which will supervise the implementation of individual agreements.

VISIT OF BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION. — A British trade delegation headed by Mr. Marchant, head of a department in the Board of Trade, arrived in Beograd on June 20. The delegation spent a week in Yugoslavia and held talks on regular trade between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. The talks ended with the conclusion of a new trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Great Britain.

YUGOSLAVIA AND JAPAN EXCHANGE RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS. — On June 20 the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Yugoslav Ambassador in Tokyo exchanged the ratification instruments of the Agreement on Trade and Navigation which was concluded by Yugoslav and Japanese representatives in Beograd on February 28. The agreement takes effect from July 20.

MIXED YUGOSLAV-MOROCCAN COMMISSION. — The Mixed Yugoslav-Moroccan Commission convened in Rabat on June 22 for the purpose of preparing a trade agreement between the two countries.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUGOSLAV AND U.S. GOVERNMENTS. — Agreement was reached in principle between the Yugoslav Government and the U.S. Economic Development Fund on the granting of a credit for imports of equipment for the "Kosovo" thermo-electric power plant. Under the terms of this agreement, which was reached in Washington on June 24, the Economic Development Fund will make a nine million dollar credit available to Yugoslavia.

YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION IN PRAGUE. — A Yugoslav trade delegation left for Prague on June 26 where it will have talks with the official Czech representatives on the terms of delivery of equipment and other goods under the credit arrangement concluded on February 11, 1956.

FINANCIAL TALKS WITH SOVIET UNION. — The Yugoslav delegation which is soon to negotiate with a Soviet delegation on financial problems ensuing from the Yugoslav-Soviet arrangements of 1956 which were cancelled in 1958, will be headed by Zoran Polić, Under-Secretary of State in the Secretariat for Finance of the Federal Executive Council.

To our readers

The editors of the "Review of International Affairs" kindly request our readers to send their observations, wishes and objections concerning the general conception of the review, the amount of space allotted to the individual columns and subjects especially those relating to the Yugoslav reality, the treatment of individual subject and quality of the articles, style, language etc., to the editorial office, Beograd, Jovanova 16. The editors thank the readers in advance for the valuable assistance thus extended.

Chronicle of Political Events

June 16 — Session of the Federal Executive Council held with Vice-President Rodoljub Čolaković in the chair. Regulations were passed on the payment of overtime work bonuses for exemplary workers and employees, allowances for overtime work of civil servants and temporary part-time employees in government institutions. Amendments to the Law on Wine were adopted. Several international agreements were also ratified on this occasion.

June 20 — The Legislative Committee of the Federal People's Assembly ended the debate on the bill on the amendments and supplements to the Penal Code. The supplements include a special provision for murder in blood feuds (vendetta). The provisions on the sanctions for illegal abortions were revised. More severe penalties for poachers were foreseen.

June 23 — The Third Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia was inaugurated in Ljubljana. Miha Marinčko, Secretary of the Central Committee, submitted a report on the future tasks of the League of Communists of Slovenia. Aleksandar Ranković addressed the delegates on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists. The Congress ended on June 25 with the election of a new 99-member Central Committee, a 26-member Revisory Commission and the setting up of the new Central Committee. Seventeen members of the Central Committee were elected to the Executive Committee.

June 30 — Session of Federal People's Assembly held. The Vice-President of Federal Executive Council, Mijalko Todorović, informed the deputies present of the prospects for this year's harvest and the successes accomplished in the sphere of agricultural production. This year's agricultural production will exceed the level planned for 1961, thus surpassing the 1957 record harvest by 18 per cent. Wheat imports will be discontinued next year. Federal Executive Council member Moma Marković submitted a report on the bill on the health insurance of agricultural producers, and Federal Executive Council member Sergej Krajger on the bill on mining.

Diplomatic Diary

June 14 — President Josip Broz Tito received Foreign Secretary Koča Popović at Brioni.

June 15 — President Josip Broz Tito received Victor Paz Estensoro, the former president of Bolivia and Chairman of the Revolutionary National Movement.

June 15 — President Josip Broz Tito received the Yugoslav Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy, Mihajlo Javorski, and the Yugoslav permanent delegate to the United Nations, Dobrivoje Vidić.

June 24 — President Josip Broz Tito received the cultural delegation of the Sudan headed by Sayed Ziada Arbab, Minister of Education and Justice.

June 24 — The newly appointed Dutch Envoy Plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia, Baron Van Vorst, arrived in Beograd.

June 25 — President Josip Broz Tito received the representatives of the Ceylonese Socialist Party, Dr. N. Perera,

Chairman, and Dr. Colvin de Silva, member of the Central Committee, who are currently visiting Yugoslavia as guests of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

June 25 — President Josip Broz Tito received Iwo Kusum Sumantry, Rector of Bandung University, and Mohammed Zain Abidjin, Dean of the University.

June 25 — Foreign Secretary Koča Popović received the newly appointed Ceylonese Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Albin Bernard Perera, who presented the copies of his Letters of Credence on this occasion.

June 26 — Baron Van Vorst, the newly appointed Dutch Ambassador to Yugoslavia paid a protocol visit to Foreign Secretary Koča Popović and presented the copies of his Letters of Credence on that occasion.

Our New Contributors

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MIŠA STOJAKOVIĆ: Journalist, wrote many studies and pamphlets from the field of international relations and workers' movement.

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